MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

7 AUGUST 1981

Egyptian-U.S. Talks

As-Sadat Press Conference--MENA reported that Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat told a Blair House press conference that Palestinian participation in the autonomy talks is but one of the options that would lead to progress in the negotiations, not the only option.

Israeli Reaction to PLO Recognition--When asked for his reaction to As-Sadat's appeal that the United States recognize or hold a dialogue with the PLO, Prime Minister Menahem Begin replied in an interview that under no circumstances will Israel conduct any negotiations with that "murderous" organization, emphasizing that this is "simply out of the question." In the interview, carried by Jerusalem radio, Begin also recalled that the United States has made a commitment to Israel not to recognize the PLO until it recognizes Israel and accepts UN Resolutions 242 and 338. Asked for his reaction to the Egyptian appeal in an interview broadcast by IDF radio, Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir asserted that an Egyptian desire to introduce the PLO factor into the autonomy talks could only cause damage.

Voice of Palestine Commentary--Commenting on As-Sadat's talks with President Reagan, the clandestine Voice of Palestine radio observed that a senior U.S. official had described As-Sadat's proposals as "the new scenario." The radio commented that this is no more than a ruse to resurrect the moribund Camp David process and mobilize additional forces in support of U.S. policy in the region.

Iran

French Nationals' Departure--According to Paris radio, French Ambassador to Tehran Guy Georgy has announced that the 61 French nationals who tried unsuccessfully to leave Iran on 6 August will be permitted by the Iranian authorities to depart on 10 August and the other 50 French nationals in Iran will be permitted to leave on 12 August. The radio reported that a high-ranking French official has been sent to Iran to assist with the arrangements. An Iranian Foreign Ministry spokesman, cited by Tehran Radio, asserted that the Iranian Government did not ask France to evacuate its nationals. He claimed that the French citizens are guests of Iran and that they can live there safely and peacefully. He said those who desire to leave may do so "at the first opportunity."

Majlis Speaker on Police Protection--Tehran radio reported that in a speech to an open session of the Majlis, Speaker Hashemi-Rafsanjani criticized the police's failure to protect the deputies. According to the radio, he asserted that the police are idle and that the people will not tolerate the government's giving the police force a large budget when the latter has proven itself incapable of protecting a Majlis deputy living near the police station or of tracking down his assailants.

Executions, Arrests--Tehran radio reported that two Afghan nationals were executed for committing acts "contrary to chastity" and for setting up prostitution centers. The radio also reported the arrest of a number of Mojahedin-e Khalq members.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

An Iranian Armed Forces Joint Staff communique, broadcast by Tehran radio, reported that Iranian units forced Iraqi soldiers to retreat from certain strategic areas on the Dezful front. The communique said 9 Iraqi tanks were destroyed, 23 tanks and armored personnel carriers were put out of action and 200 Iraqi soldiers were killed in the operation. An Iraqi Armed Forces General Command communique, broadcast by Baghdad radio, claimed that Iraqi forward units killed 28 Iranians in the Dezful clash.

Lebanese Crisis

According to Voice of Lebanon radio, there was heavy sniper fire in Beirut on 6 August following the reopening of the Sodeco gate. Beirut radio said later that an explosion occurred near the Beirut radio station. The Voice of Lebanon reported that the security situation in Tripoli deteriorated during the night of 6-7 August following 12 hours of relative calm. It spoke of violent clashes, shelling and exchanges of fire. According to Beirut radio, a field committee has been formed to secure a new cease-fire in Tripoli and restore normality in the city. The radio said that on the morning of 7 August, tension had eased considerably except for sniper fire.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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VOP COMMENTS ON AS-SADAT'S PROPOSALS TO REAGAN

JN062000 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1800 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Station commentary: "The Ruse of the New Scenario"]

[Excerpts] A senior U.S. official used a new term in describing As-Sadat's proposals to President Reagan at their first meeting, namely, the new scenario. Undoubtedly, this is a successful choice of words to describe the broadlines of the game being enacted by America, Israel and As-Sadat's regime in trying to contain the volatile situation in the Middle East and restore the region to the U.S. grip under diverse terminologies that, in essence, do not go beyond the Camp David framework, except in some formalities.

The new scenario, which was proposed by As-Sadat to President Reagan and which will be, as of now, one of the controversial subjects on the political and information levels, is no more than an old attempt in new garb to resurrect the moribund Camp David process and mobilize additional forces in support of U.S. policy in the region after this policy was beset with serious setbacks that augur the loss to the United States of its principal role in shaping the destiny of this region and imposing its programs and plans in the Middle East.

The Camp David partners are resorting to the ruse of the new scenario after 4 years of arduous attempts by the Camp David wagon to forge its way amid the rocks of the region, without achieving any decisive results. This leads to a logical question: What are the Camp David partners relying on in their quest to succeed this time, as long as the elements of the old failure still exist and the power of the other side, which is repulsing the old game, is increasing and growing and gaining new potentials in confronting and foiling the U.S. programs?

Political Editor Statement

JN061925 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1845 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Text] Commenting on the statements made by As-Sadat, Begin and the U.S. administration on their stand on the PLO, the radio political editor has stated: This proves that the autonomy conspiracy, which is the second phase of the Camp David accords, has reached a deadlock due to the brave resistance to it by the Palestinian revolution and the Palestinian masses inside and outside the occupied land. As-Sadat, the U.S. administration and even the Zionist enemy's leaders are now faced by the military and political fact of the PLO, particularly in the wake of the sixth Palestinian-Israeli war.

As-Sadat is trying to emerge from the dilemma of the unsuccessful autonomy conspiracy by proposing a new scenario for the U.S. settlement in the region. At any rate, Washington and Tel Aviv will escalate and intensify their military and political activity against the PLO after seeing the symptoms of the failure of the Camp David policy in their defeatist partner, the leader of the Egyptian regime.

PALESTINIANS COMMENT ON NEW ISRAELI CABINET

Al-Wazir Description

NC070758 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0645 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Text] Brother Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], Fatah Central Committee member and deputy commander in chief of the Al-Asifah forces, yesterday described the course that the new Israeli Government will follow as a continuation of aggression on our Palestinian people in and outside [the occupied land]. Abu Jihad pointed out that the new Israeli Government will intensify its terrorist campaigns and atrocities against Palestinian citizens, exhausting them by continuing to usurp land and form settlements as well as exerting further economic pressure and political terrorism in a vain attempt to influence our people's position and their rallying around the PLO.

He said that Israel will continue its belligerent course with major and special military operations against the Palestinian revolution's positions, centers and commands.

After Ari'el Sharon's crimes against our people and the campaigns to establish new settlements, his assumption of the defense portfolio in the new Cabinet suggests a spirit of future military adventurism--we make no difference between Begin, Sharon and Dayan. We will not be shaken by their continuing campaign of threats and bragging, because we consider the aggression against us and the war against our people and the Arab nation as one and the same thing. He stressed determination in continuing to fight in defense of our people and revolution to establish the peace our people are aspiring to achieve on their land--the land of peace.

Asked about the Israeli occupation authorities' decision banning aid offered by the joint Jordanian-Palestinian committee to national establishments, institutions and municipal councils in the occupied land, Abu Jihad said: This decision constitutes a link in a chain of aggression on our people and an attempt to tighten the grip around social, economic, political and psychological life, aimed at exerting pressure on the masses of our people, who affirm daily and in every move their commitment to and rallying around the PLO command. He said that this decision was not new but that long ago the military government authorities adopted a similar decision, ordering the municipal councils in the occupied land not to submit any projects to the joint Jordanian-Palestinian committee until after the authorities of the military rule study them and stall to foil them. He said that the reply by the joint committee and the Palestinian revolution will confront this decision through several other means.

Khalaf Statement

JN061654 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1635 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Text] Beirut, 6 Aug (SANA)--Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf has stated that the new Israeli Government under terrorist Menahem Begin will push the region toward war. In a statement to the Lebanese paper AS-SAFIR today, Khalaf added that Begin's new government will be a tool in the hands of the Arab nation's enemies to try to vanquish the Lebanese and Palestinian people's will and to carry out the conspiracy of liquidating the Palestinian resistance and the Lebanese nationalist movement.

Salah Khalaf called on Arab countries to shoulder their responsibilities. He said: The Arab fighters in the Palestinian revolution are waiting for the role of Arab oil in the battle against the Israeli enemy. He stressed that the fighters will stand fast against the Zionist cries for war and that the United States, Israel and the agents will not succeed in wiping out the Palestinian and Lebanese individual, who will fight them from hill to hill and from street to street.

AFP on Khalaf Statement

NC061324 Paris AFP in English 1307 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Text] Beirut, 6 Aug (AFP)--The announcement of Israel's new hard-line government was a declaration of war against the Palestine Liberation Organisation and Lebanon's leftist National Movement, the PLO said here today. In a statement published in the Lebanese newspaper AS-SAFIR Fatah leader Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf] said the composition of Israeli Premier Menahem Begin's new cabinet worsened the Middle East crisis and would launch the region towards further confrontation.

The formation of the new Israeli Government coincided with the visit of Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat to the United States, which did not recognise the PLO. "All these factors prove that the new Begin government will be an instrument in the hands of the enemies of the Arab world," the Fatah leader said.

On American peace initiatives in the Middle East Mr Iyad said the U.S. sought a settlement in the region which would eliminate the PLO. This "will not be easy to apply," he added.

VOP Commentary

JN061956 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1745 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Text] Commenting on the formation of the new Israeli Cabinet under terrorist Menahem Begin, the political commentator of Voice of Palestine, Voice of the Palestinian revolution, wrote: No matter how aggressive or bloody the image of the new Israeli Cabinet may appear, the result is that it is an agent Government of the United States and will seriously try to carry out U.S. policy in the region. The most important provisions of this policy are dealing blows to the Palestinian revolution, the Lebanese nationalist forces and all the Arab forces which are confronting the hostile Camp David policy.

In the wake of the formation of the new Israeli Cabinet exceptional stress was put on the meaning of the presence of Ari'el Sharon as minister of war. This was considered an indication that more Zionist efforts will be carried out in the war of extermination against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples. Despite the fact that all this is not far from truth and objectivity, there are political signs which show more clearly the real course of Menahem Begin's new Cabinet. The most important of these signs is what Begin stated in his speech to the Knesset before presenting his cabinet. Begin said that he will annex the West Bank and the Gaza Strip to Israel after the expiration of the date set for autonomy. This means that Menahem Begin, relying on U.S. support, will introduce Israel into a new stage which will be characterized by the actuteness of the struggle against the PLO and the Palestinian people inside and outside the occupied territories. Also, Begin's reference to U.S. stands on the Middle East and his praise of these stands--including those of U.S. support for the settlement policy, justification of the Israeli aggression against Lebanon and provision of the necessary cover for the Zionist policy, which is rejected by the majority of the countries in the world--confirm that the so-called U.S. Israeli differences are merely for propaganda's purposes and that they do not exist in reality.

In any case, the new Israeli Cabinet, which is made up of the most prominent extremist figures inside the Zionist entity, clearly reflects that the Palestinian-Israeli dispute has reached its peak. It is also a message addressed to all the Arabs, particularly the confrontation states, that the next stage will be very serious and that the Arabs can no longer avoid the formulation of an Arab stand that will succeed in checking this Israeli-U.S. arrogance, whose danger is not restricted to Lebanon and Palestine alone but also extends to the entire Arab nation, particularly after Israel provided proof of this when it raided Baghdad before Beirut, and as it is threatening to raid Tripoli and perhaps Damascus at the time the Israeli command deems suitable.

With respect to the occupied territories, the formation of the new Israeli Cabinet clearly shows that more oppressive measures will be carried out against the Palestinian people, their symbols and their national institutions and more settlements will be established in an attempt to impose a new Zionist fait accompli over all the Palestinian land.

Being aware of the new things that will take place in the next stage, the stage of Begin, Sharon and Burg, we finally state that we can be sure of one essential fact: that such a Cabinet will not affect the march of our people, inside and outside the occupied territories, under the leadership of the PLO. It will also not succeed in preventing us from escalating the struggle at all levels against the Zionist entity.

The matter is not one of intransigent or nonintransigent individuals. All the former Israeli Cabinets did their best to wipe out the Palestinian fact. The revolution, however, has foiled all these attempts by force. We cannot see why the revolution cannot foil the schemes of the new Cabinet, particularly after the new victories scored by the Palestinian revolution, victories which have consolidated its moral and material stand in the region and the world.

FATAH OFFICIAL VIEWS MITTERRAND STATEMENT, LEBANON

JN060906 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0750 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Text] Dubayy, 6 Aug (GNA)--A Palestinian official has warned that the Zionist enemy intends to invade southern Lebanon to strike at the Palestinian resistance and seize the waters of the Litani, saying that such an invasion has been delayed because of international circumstances. In an interview published here today by AL-BAYAN, Khalid al-Hasan, member of the Fatah Central Committee, added: The recent war in southern Lebanon has yielded an international political gain for the PLO, which was a result of its practical moves and manifested in the indirect recognition of the Palestinian side as a major party in the Middle East problem.

The Palestinian official stressed the need for an Arab summit to discuss developments in the Arab-Zionist conflict, calling on the Arab states to offer all material and moral support to give impetus to steps taken to achieve Lebanese detente and allow the Lebanese to confront external threats, particularly Zionism.

He pointed out that the Palestinian presence in Lebanon necessitates a sound and realistic understanding and awareness by the Lebanese and Palestinian parties so that Lebanese detente can be restored. He expressed the belief that the success of the Arab followup committee is based on the sincere Lebanese desire to achieve detente and concentrate its efforts on solving any differences that may arise without any outside interference.

Khalid al-Hasan strongly criticized French President Francois Mitterrand's description of the Arab boycott of Israel as being racial and not one of political struggle. Mr al-Hasan called on the Arabs to adopt a firm stand on this.

'ARAFAT MEETS JOURNALISTS DELEGATION 5 AUG

NC061314 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1115 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Text] Last night Brother Commander Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] received a delegation of the International Organization of Journalists [IOJ] led by prof Kaarle Nordenstreng and including the official in charge of foreign relations, (Dr Triscorn), and the official in charge of the information and chief editor of the Democratic Journalist Magazine (DUREC). The meeting was attended by Brother Nabil 'Amr, member of the Fatah Revolutionary Council and official in charge of the revolution's radio; Brother Yahiya Yakhlif, secretary general of the Palestinian Writers and Journalists Union; Brothers Bassam Abu Sharif, Mahmud Darwish, Ziyad 'Abd al-Fattah and Mu'in Bisaysu, members of the union's secretariat general; and Brother Hanna Miqbil, secretary general of the Arab Journalists Federation.

At the meeting, Brother Abu 'Ammar spoke about the current situation in the Middle East, particularly the events in the Lebanese arena. He presented a complete picture of the latest political and military developments, outlining the dimensions of the sixth Palestinian-Israeli war and the Israeli and U.S. aims behind this war. Brother Abu 'Ammar noted the heroic actions by the joint forces fighters in confronting and resisting the aggression which was aimed at liquidating the revolution and at suppressing the Arab nation.

Brother Abu 'Ammar presented pictures of the ugly collective killings by terrorist Begin of the innocent civilians in Beirut, southern villages and camps, noting the savage assault on the archaelogical sites in Arnun and Tyre.

Brother Abu 'Ammar noted our people's determination to struggle and stressed that the Palestinian-Lebanese fighting willpower will extend to include all the Arab homeland to fully achieve the national goals of our people.

Concluding his statement, Brother Abu 'Ammar emphasized the importance of the role of the international press in exposing the aggression and plots, as well as in support of the just struggle of our people for repatriation, self-determination and the establishment of their independent state.

In his reply, Professor Nordenstreng said: Your words have reached our hearts and minds. We support your struggle and as we did in the past, we will also in the future continue to portray a real picture of your just struggle. What is important, he said, is that the world democratic information media should explain and rectify the struggling image of your heroic people. Our organization, which includes 180,000 members belonging to 120 countries, is in solidarity with you and praises your struggle. Palestinian journalists have been actively participating in our organization.

Professor Nordenstreng presented Brother Commander Abu 'Ammar with the Jan Fojtik medal and an honorary diploma, which is the highest diploma granted by the IOJ.

WPC DELEGATION ARRIVES IN BEIRUT ON 4-DAY VISIT

NC061540 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in English 1445 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Text] A delegation of the World Peace Council arrived in Beirut yesterday on a 4-day visit at the invitation of the Palestinian Commission for Peace and Solidarity and the Lebanese Peace Movement. The delegation was met by the Director of the PLO Foreign Information Department Mahmud al-Labadi and Lebanese Peace Movement representatives Albert Farhat and Ghassan Safiy ad-Din. It includes representatives from Finland, Jordan, Spain and France. The chairman of the council is scheduled to join the delegation later during their visit. The delegation is to meet leaders of the Palestinian revolution and the Lebanese National Movement and will visit the areas that came under attack during the latest Israeli aggressions on Beirut in South Lebanon.

Today the delegation was received in Sidon by Mustafa Sa'd, secretary of the Lebanese National Movement in the south together with leaders of the joint Lebanese-Palestinian forces.

UAE

PRESIDENT RECEIVES ALGERIAN ENVOY, MESSAGE

JN061203 Doha QNA in Arabic 1115 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 6 Aug (QNA)--UAE President His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan has received a written message from Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid on bilateral relations and the current Arab situation. The message was conveyed by Mr Isma'il Hamdani, the Algerian president's adviser, when he was received by the UAE president here today.

Following the meeting the envoy said that his highness the UAE president had requested him to convey a [word indistinct] message in reply to the Algerian president's message.

Mr Hamdani affirmed his country's belief in the need to bolster solidarity, continue consultations and exchange views on issues of interest to the Arab world, particularly the Palestinian issue. Mr Hamdani arrived in Abu Dhabi from Saudi Arabia yesterday evening as part of a tour of several of the region's states.

LIBYA'S AT-TURAYKI ARRIVES TO CONVEY MESSAGE

JN061029 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1000 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 6 Aug (INA)--Dr 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, Libyan secretary for foreign affairs, arrived here from Kuwait today as part of his tour of several states in the area.

At-Turayki said he is carrying a written message from Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi dealing with bilateral relations, the current Arab situation and the ongoing consultations between the two countries. The Libyan minister said that his current tour of several OPEC member states is aimed at discussing the oil market situation as a result of the surplus in the world markets and the pressures that are being brought to bear by the oil companies on the oil-producing countries.

YAR

USSR'S GRINEVSKIY ARRIVES IN SAN'A' 6 AUG

JN061311 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Text] Oleg Grinevskiy, chief of the Near Eastern Countries Department at the Soviet Foreign Ministry, arrived in San'a' at dawn today as part of a tour of several Arab countries. He was received by Deputy Foreign Minister Brother Ghalis 'Ali Jamil, Brother Ahmad al-Iryani, director of the Political Department in the Ministry, a representative of the Protocol Department and the Soviet ambassador in San'a'.

MATERIALS ON PRESIDENT AS-SADAT'S U.S. VISIT

5 Aug White House Speech

NC061920 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1836 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Text] Washington, 6 Aug (MENA)--President Anwar as-Sadat has delivered the following speech at the dinner banquet held in his honor last night by U.S. President Ronald Reagan at the White House:

Mr President, Mrs Nancy Reagan and dear friends: We have been overwhelmed by your hospitality and your warm feelings. The feelings expressed by President Reagan toward me and Egypt clearly reflect the links of amity and love currently prevailing between our nations. We have been working together for years to place relations between us along the road that embodies our long history and our mutual respect and admiration for each other. We intend to strengthen this amity.

Our meeting today was a historical one by all standards. I wish to say first that I have been happy to meet you, Mr President, and to build the foundations of our longstanding friendship with you, for you are a statesman who believes in and knows what he is doing. You possess a clear vision of the world. Our task is to make this world more secure and provide more happiness to present and future generations. Your priorities are arranged in the right order and I am very happy that we are in complete agreement over the issues we have dealt with.

Mr President, your country has carried out a principal role in establishing peace in the Middle East. As I told you this morning, Mr President, no progress would have been made without this positive role. As a matter of fact, we have made enormous strides along the road to peace, thanks to your cooperation.

When we started the peace initiative we took into account the support of the American people, and now that we are preparing to go into the second stage we are counting on your interest and continuous support. We will work tenaciously together to achieve the holy mission. What I heard from you today, Mr President, was very encouraging indeed.

We believe that time has come to resume the peace process--a fact which has been enhanced by the events in the region without a shadow of a doubt. If we are to avoid further ruin and destruction in the region, we must not wait, but must take further steps immediately and without any delay to preserve the momentum toward peace. We aim at completing our mission and no development will deter us or slacken our will.

Mr President, the Palestinians' willingness to accept the cease-fire in Lebanon and adhere to it is tantamount to a new initiative and is a shining image of this event. It is a turning point which must not be ignored by us. It means, in practice, that the Palestinians have for the first time come nearer to accepting a peaceful solution. Those who are sincerely concerned with peace in the Middle East must recognize this positive development and add to it for the sake of all nations.

At the same time, it is a contribution to the attainment of a mutual and simultaneous recognition between the Israelis and the Palestinians.

As I have said many times, response to persistent apprehensions and doubts is a genuine desire for coexistence and to live together as good neighbors. We have given a good example by establishing peace between Egypt and Israel within the framework of a comprehensive settlement, and this same pattern applies to the relationship between Israel and the other side.

Mr President: You can help in the reconciliation process by starting a dialogue with the Palestinians, through their representatives. This will certainly lead to strengthening the moderate forces among them.

It will also frustrate the plans of those who are exploiting the current situation to achieve their private aims and will also be an action characterized by political skill and acute discernment.

If we succeed in achieving tangible progress in connection with the Palestinian problem, then a completely new stand will be created and we will be able to confront the actual challenges that face us. They are challenges connected with the destiny of many nations and the protection of the vital interests of the West. I am confident that we shall face these challenges decisively and unhesitatingly.

Mr President: I came here full of hope and optimism. After our first session I became more confident and sure that this great nation, under your sound and inspired leadership, will be able to fulfil its dreams and attain its goals.

In the name of the Egyptian people I invite the President and his family to visit Egypt. Such a visit will give our people an opportunity to directly express their feelings of gratitude and respect to you. Such a visit will also serve the cause of peace and stability in the Middle East and will enable us to continue our energetic dialogue and will strengthen the ties of friendship and bilateral understanding.

Dear friends, may I ask you to stand up in honor of President Reagan and Mrs Nancy Reagan and the friendly people of the United States. Thank you.

Congressional Meetings

NC0620J9 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Text] President Anwar as-Sadat today met with the members of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee and had lunch with them. His excellency then held a meeting with the members of the House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee. The two meetings were attended by the delegation accompanying the president.

In a speech to the House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee, President as-Sadat said that the situation in the Middle East is serious and explosive. He then reviewed the recent developments in the area, including the Iranian revolution and its effect on the Gulf states, the Lebanese tragedy which began over 6 years ago, the war between Iraq and Iran and what occurred in the Saudi Arabian Kingdom.

He said that he has asked President Reagan that the United States stand on Egypt's side as it has always done so that both countries can work toward the establishment of peace in this important part of the world. He said that the United States has so far very generously honored its obligations and that Egypt is also prepared to honor its obligations just as generously. He emphasized that the United States is the only country which can influence the situation in the Middle East. He said: We must be interested in all the movements made by the various forces in the area.

The president added that before his arrival in the United States, a cease-fire was reached between Israel and the Palestinians in Lebanon, thanks to the role played by the United States, with the help of the Saudi Arabia Kingdom. As a result of this, Yasir 'Arafat said that he (?honors) the cease-fire. The president said that this matter could encourage the exertion of efforts and the continuation of the process of peace which began in Camp David and that Egypt encourages Saudi Arabia to play its role in the establishment of peace as has happened with regard to the situation in Lebanon.

The president concluded his speech by greeting the United States. He said that Egypt takes pride in its friendship and cooperation to achieve the desired peace in the Middle East area.

6 Aug Banquet Speech

NC070940 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0510 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Text of speech by President Anwar as-Sadat at a banquet held in the Egyptian Embassy in Washington, D.C., on 6 August in the presence of U.S. Vice President George Bush--from superimposed Arabic translation--recorded]

[Text] Vice President Bush, Mrs Bush, dear friends: It pleases me very much to meet with you again in your hospitable country. The hot weather here in Washington is similar to your warm reception of me. I am very pleased with the results of the visit and the talks I have held with President Reagan, Secretary of State Haig, Secretary of Defense Weinburger and their colleagues. It was a great opportunity for us to make friends with President Reagan: He is a man of principles, faith and courage. Their commitment to work for peace has been given priority in their activities. I also enjoyed meeting with you. I appreciate your friendship and far-sightedness.

The talks we held yesterday and today with our (?hosts) emphasized our faith that our principles and views are the same. All I have heard from President Reagan and from you on our views was reassuring and will boost our moves. We have worked in the past to establish a comprehensive peace in the Middle East. The disengagement agreement between Egypt and Israel, which was concluded in January 1974, was one of the fruits of our cooperation. The peace framework in the Middle East is considered to be another example of the path that we must follow. Were it not for the U.S. proposals, it would not have been possible to make any progress along this path. The establishment of a cease-fire in Lebanon is another example of the significance of this cooperation, which was achieved through your fruitful activities and effectiveness. We hope that this great event, which is considered a turning point in the history of the peace process, will be followed by other steps on which we can build. The success achieved by this administration in the legal and economic spheres will be repeated in the international fields so that we can achieve [words indistinct].

Dear friends, allow me to stand up to greet President Reagan, Vice President Bush, his wife, and every American. May God Almighty grant you good health and happiness. Thank you.

Blair House Press Conference

NC062300 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2218 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Text] Washington, 6 Aug (MENA)--President Anwar as-Sadat tonight held a press conference at Blair House, where he is staying, in which he dealt with the developments of the situation in the Middle East and the results of his visit and discussions with the U.S. officials.

President as-Sadat began his press conference with a statement in which he said: Allow me to take this opportunity to express my gratitude to President Ronald Reagan, the U.S. Government, the House of Representatives and the Senate and the American people for their warm reception during my visit.

This morning I concluded my talks with President Reagan and I met with the Senate and the House of Representatives this afternoon. I am very pleased with the results of the discussions on the three main subjects to which President Reagan referred this morning.

The president added: I am very satisfied with the meetings which I have held with the Senate and the Congress, despite the fact that the Congress meeting was a hearing session.

The president went on to say: I am now preparing the return to my country. I will wait until President Reagan has met with the other partners and afterward we will find a way to give momentum to the peace process.

The president expressed his thanks to President Reagan, the Senate, the Congress and the courageous American people. The president then answered the journalists' questions.

Question: Mr President, I understand that you have asked the United States to speak with the PLO. Which organization did you mean? Is it Yasir 'Arafat's organization or the West Bank mayors organization? In particular, what do you want President Reagan's government to discuss with the PLO?

The president: I mentioned during my visit to London on my way to America that I regard the achievement of a cease-fire between the Israelis and the Palestinians a great achievement in itself since Israel's establishment. For this reason, I believe that it is for the sake of peace for which all of us are working. Since the United States has achieved this with the help of Saudi Arabia, why do not we take this achievement as a foundation on which to build and agree on the next step that should be taken, namely, mutual and simultaneous recognition by the two parties.

This has been my proposal. You asked me about what I said yesterday in my speech at the White House--that America should begin a dialogue with the Palestinians. As I have said in London, the PLO is not the only representative of the Palestinians. There are those who are living under occupation. Therefore, we must not disagree on this point, because a cease-fire has been achieved. Therefore, let us get in touch with those whom Saudi Arabia and the United States had approached to achieve the cease-fire--let us contact them for the achievement of the next step, namely, mutual recognition.

Question: Mr President, did President Reagan give you any sign indicating that such a step by the United States is consistent with your proposal?

The president: It is not fair to ask this of President Reagan. I have expressed my view, and it is left to him to study this matter. Furthermore, President Reagan has not yet met with the other parties to the dispute. Therefore, I believe that it is fair to wait until he meets with all the parties concerned and then makes his decision in this regard.

Question: What were the topics that you discussed with President Reagan for the resumption of the peace process?

The president: We discussed, for instance, the various options for resuming the peace process. There was a period of delay in the peace process, as you know, since last fall, because of the U.S. elections and the Israeli elections. I believe that we will now find a solution which will give the peace process momentum. There were many options which we have actually discussed. I believe that the time is not ripe now for disclosing what we have discussed. Let us be fair. President Reagan has to study the matter with his aides and government. There will be contact between us after that so we can exchange views.

Question: Mr President, will you be meeting with Isareli Prime Minister Begin?

The president: Well, all I know is that Begin had said that he will be visiting me. He has an invitation to visit me in Alexandria. He might make this visit, and I will discuss this when I return to Alexandria.

Question: Mr President, did you discuss with President Reagan the Soviet and Cuban threat in the Middle East and Africa and, in particular, what is your view on this?

The president: Well, President Reagan mentioned today that we have discussed three main questions, the first being the strategic position in the area and around us in Africa and the entire world.

The second was the peace process, and the third bilateral relations. Regarding the first question, tomorrow in New York I shall explain our position on Namibia. I share your view that the Cubans must return to their country and the movements of the Soviet Union must be confronted.

Question: Many Israelis fear that once they withdraw from Sinai the motive which is now maki g Egypt maintain peace will disappear. What is your comment on this? Does the continuation of peace between Egypt and Israel depend on the solution of the Palestinian problem?

The president: The final phase of the Israeli withdrawal from Sinai is not for discussion from any direction. I have no complaints in this respect. These are obligations which will be met by both sides. I want to say quite frankly that Egypt's position now will be Egypt's position on the day of the final withdrawal and also Egypt's position after the withdrawal. We do not consider that there is a problem with regard to the last phase of the withdrawal from Sinai, because this is stated in a treaty that is respected by the two parties which signed it. However, let me say quite frankly that in my visits to the United States and with Prime Minister Begin in Sharm ash-Shaykh last June, our contacts centered on one subject--the subject of the comprehensive settlement. In the treaty we said that we are not after a separate agreement or a separate peace, but after a comprehensive settlement. For this reason, I came here, and for this reason I shall meet with Prime Minister Begin and maintain constant touch with President Reagan.

We have no problem with Israel at all on the Sinai. What we are now trying to do is to give momentum to the peace process to achieve the comprehensive settlement. Egypt will not change its attitude after the withdrawal, because we regard withdrawal as conclusive. It is a fact as far as we are concerned.

Our position stems from Egypt's historical responsibility to the Arab and Islamic worlds. I translated this responsibility [into deed] when I said that we are prepared to give the United States all the necessary facilities to reach any Arab or Islamic state in an emergency situation.

Question: Yesterday President Reagan described you as a partner and a friend. A senior White House official also stated that you thanked President Reagan during your meeting with him for this partnership. Secretary of State Haig said the same thing this afternoon. Can you explain your understanding of this partnership with the United States?

The president: Well, I mentioned this a few hours ago at the Senate and the Congress. I believe that we are partners in our quest of peace and we are partners in our quest for the prosperity of our country. We will never forget the U.S. stand toward us when a number of our colleagues and brothers in the Arab world were planning to strangle us. The United States stood on our side. Thanks be to God for having given us petroleum. We shall never forget the United States for this.

I tell you that 2 days before I came to your country I delivered a speech at Alexandria University. I spoke to them about a short report which appeared in our newspapers in Egypt. Although it was a short report, it was very significant. The report said that the United States has handed over to Israel two bases in the Negev Desert to use in the place of the two bases which Israel will be evacuating when it withdraws from the Sinai. In my speech at Alexandria University I told my people that this is a very important matter and a turning point in the sense that the United States, which is the first superpower in the world, is not only seeking peace but also bearing expenses to make peace a reality.

No other nation can establish this and no other state has the right or the means to do this. No other nation can do this without asking for something in return. The thing the United States has asked in return is that peace prevail in the area in which we live and which is now exposed to a most dangerous situation.

Question: Do you believe that President Reagan shares the importance of doing something for resolving the Palestinian issue with you? When do you believe the discussions will be resumed? Are the discussions expected to be resumed before the end of this year?

The president: Let me say that before I came here I said that I wanted to ask of President Reagan that the United States continue to play the role of a full partner with us, because without this role we cannot achieve anything. Well, fortunately, even before I asked him that he mentioned it. He said that he intends to continue the role of a full partner. I believe that it is logical and we must be fair. The man must meet with all the parties concerned in the dispute and after that he will decide the scenario that will define the future itself.

Question: If, after meeting with the other parties, President Reagan does not agree with your proposals on the participation of the Palestinians, what are the probabilities of progress in the peace process?

The president: I do not say that this is the only probability for real progress. This is only one of the options and it could be one of the alternatives. But, after he meets with the parties concerned, which is certain, we shall remain in continuous contact and we shall exchange views in this regard. This is a completely natural matter. But I do not say that this is absolutely the only option or the only alternative.

Question: What is your view on African majority rule in South Africa, and what is Egypt's position on this?

The president: I shall speak tomorrow in my address before the foreign relations council in New York about our position in this regard.

Question: The Egyptian Embassy has distributed a pamphlet speaking about the building of confidence by Egypt in the Middle East. You are speaking here about the responsibility toward the Arab and the Islamic world. I wonder whether you were also referring to simultaneous mutual recognition between Israel and Saudi Arabia, Israel and Jordan and Israel and Syria, in addition to Israel and the PLO. Do you believe that it can be possible that Saudi Arabia will recognize Israel?

The president: Let me tell you for your own information. Saudi Arabia attacks me every minute but this does not prevent me from saying that whenever an achievement has been accomplished toward the great goal--and I am always ready to be fair--that it is an achievement. The cease-fire agreement that was achieved by the United States with Saudi Arabia's help has been in itself a great achievement. I do not ask that Saudi Arabia recognize Israel. I only ask that Saudi Arabia continue this role, namely, contacting the Palestinians and the Syrians. It is certain that with cooperation with the United States we will be able to achieve mutual recognition and this will be the final touch to the comprehensive solution.

Question: Do you consider the West Bank mayors to be representatives for the Palestinians? What are your plans, Mr President, for helping the mayors whom Begin has expelled to return and work for solving the problem of the West Bank inhabitants?

The president: Well, let me say that there are mayors in the West Bank and Gaza who were elected under the Israeli occupation and who belong to the PLO.

Therefore, I personally do not want to plunge into this vicious circle. In connection with the mayor of Halhul and the other mayors, we have declared our position. We denounce this action [deportation of West Bank mayors], and they must return to their townships and posts.

Question: You are a world leader who is loved and respected.

The president: Thank you very much.

Question: I would like to address this question to you: How do you deal with those who defy you or differ in view with you?

The president: I told my people that whenever I feel hatred, bad intentions or jealousy toward me from any person, magazine or paper, I immediately stop dealing with them. When I go to bed at night, let me tell you that I could be the only head of state in the world who does not take sleeping pills.

Question: Are you satisfied with the medical care your daughter received here in Washington?

The president: It was magnificient. My daughter has just told me so.

Question: What role can your country play to bring the United States and the PLO closer, to hold a dialogue between them?

The president: At this very moment, I do not have the means which Saudi Arabia has. I think you understand what I mean. Yes, it is money; dollars. However, I am prepared to do everything I can to invite the Palestinians to Al-'Arish to sit with the Israelis and try to reach an agreement. You have perhaps heard what I said before I came here. I always ask the Palestinians to take their cause in their own hands as the Algerians have done. Had the Algerians done what the Palestinians are doing, they would not have regained their country at all. But the Algerians sat with the French Government and took their cause in their own hands, and all of us were supporting them. They regained their country as a result. This is what I told the Palestinians before I came here. I told them: Take your cause in your own hands and sit with the Israelis before the whole world and let the whole world witness what takes place between you, and we will all support you, just as we supported the Algerians before. This is my view of the whole matter. Well, with regard to the United States, I say that I shall do what I can, because you here in the United States have stood with us in the black hours. We have values and we shall stand with you in bright days and black days.

Question: There is a new government in Israel. In forming a coalition government, Begin agreed to maintain the settlements in the West Bank. He now has a defense minister who has worked at spreading new settlements in the West Bank. In the light of these realities, how can you give momentum to the peace process?

The president: By patience and perseverence. If you had followed the campaign which we waged against each other following my visit to Jerusalem--in the 10 months between my visit and our meeting in Camp David--you would not have imagined that we would reach anything at all. But with patience and perseverence we achieved the Camp David framework and the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty--the only two realities prevailing in our area, which is full of changes fraught with tension--the Iranian revolution, the Iraqi-Iranian war, the threats to the Gulf and the Lebanese tragedy.

In addition to all these changes, there are the changes that are also occurring in relation to the civil war in Syria and what could happen at any moment in Iran, where anarchy prevails. One fact remains, namely, the Camp David agreements and the peace and normalization of relations between Egypt and Israel.

AL-AHRAM Commentary

PM060856 Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 31 Jul 81 pp 1, 3

[Chief editor Ibrahim Nafi' article: "Frank and Clear Talks Reflecting the Intensity of the Situation"]

[Excerpts] However we try to underline the importance of the first meeting between President Anwar as-Sadat and President Ronald Reagan will be a long way from the major truth that will fully emerge after this big meeting. The issue is not one of optimism or pessimism, but, in our opinion, of convincing and being convinced, of explaining the situation from the viewpoint of leader of a major Arab country in the Middle East and the extent to which a superpower would accept this Arab view and its reasons and results. It is a question of the readiness of the major Arab country to carry on with the peace process until the end of the road and the readiness of the superpower to fulfill its role as the full partner in the completion of the comprehensive peace progress, regardless of the conditions and their effect on its traditional friendships and of the pressures brought to bear on it in the past, and those expected in the future. It is a question of major Middle Eastern Arab country that recognizes and always emphasizes the danger of Soviet infiltration in the area, exploiting the negative attitude of the superpower opposing such infiltration, a country that clearly believes that a comprehensive, lasting and just solution of the Middle East problem is the only way to prevent the Soviet Union from winning over some of the Arab countries while, in the meantime, this superpower concentrates on the dangers the Soviet Union poses and therefore gives first priority to its basic interests in the area as well as the interests of its Western allies and Japan. And, finally, it is a question of the first meeting between the U.S. President and the leader of the biggest Arab state with an international status, at which the U.S. President will hear views expressing the hopes and aspirations of the inflamed area. This meeting will be the cornerstone of the U.S. foreign policy in the Middle East for years to come, and especially after Reagan's meeting with the Israeli prime minister, the Jordanian monarch and the Saudi crown prince.

What we are certain of is that Egypt's view is clear and declared. Egypt's view stems from its will and is not dictated to it by any of the superpowers. It is the view of Arab Egypt on what is going on in and around the area and, therefore, on what the area expects from the United States as a superpower that has an effective role to play and to contribute to the restoration of security and stability in the Middle East. But how?

First, the question of the Soviet Union. The Egyptian view agrees with the U.S. view on the dimension of the danger of Soviet infiltration in the Middle East and its steady steps toward creating for itself a basic role in the area that will give it the right to exist and to intervene in any policies or solutions worked out for the area. Egypt can clearly see what the Soviet Union is doing preparatory to swallowing up a large part of the area, as is evident in Afghanistan, which it is annexing gradually, or in the bases in Southern Yemen, or in the stockpiling of arms in Libya in preparation for future steps, or in oil interests in the Arab Gulf, since all statistics indicate that it will be in great need of them in the coming few years.

This, however, does not immediately mean that Egypt is calling upon the United States for a confrontation with the Soviet Union in our Arab area. But it definitely demands that the U.S. strategic approach to detente in the Middle East be fully, clearly and undoubtedly ready to confront the events happening in the area by directly intervening in them, with a view to solving problems and putting an end to them. This will definitely change the course of events in the area and will change the imbalance the Soviet Union has created by benefitting from the negative U.S. policies in the past years.

The U.S. confrontation of events that could occur in the area creates some sort of deterrence that would help in cooling off the situation and preventing it from exploding.

President as-Sadat was right when he said that "there is not a single politician in the world who, for example, can imagine the outcome of the bloody anarchy that is taking place in Iran." Therefore, in confirmation of what President as-Sadat believes, we say that there is not one single politician who can foresee the effects of the Iranian anarchy on the Arab Gulf and on the area as a whole. Therefore, the continuation of the previous negative U.S. attitide will give the whole area to the Soviets on a silver platter.

Because of all this Egypt has declared--and so have Sudan and Oman--readiness to give the United States the necessary military facilities to confront any Soviet aggression or intervention in the Arab or Islamic countries.

Certainly the great majority of the Arab countries, especially those that have traditional friendship with the United States, would share this view were it not for the state of "schizophrenia" from which they are suffering at present. These countries fully believe that their protection lies only in the presence of the United States confronting the other superpower. As for the other facet of the schizophrenia, it lies in their fear of some of the Palestinian organizations or the Syrian terror that kills its own people. In addition, the rulers of those countries believe that their money can buy the silence of whoever they want to silence here and there. Added to this is the need for the United States to carry out a major operation in order to restore the confidence of those rulers who have lost their confidence after what happened in Iran and the toppling of the shah.

Once again this does not mean that we are asking those Arab rulers to give bases to the United States. We did not accept this ourselves and definitely we do not accept it for our brothers. What we say is that if an Arab or Islamic country becomes the target of Soviet aggression we will ask the United States to shoulder its responsibilities in confronting this power. [UAE ruler] Shaykh Zayid's statement, for example, that "we will defend ourselves in the Gulf" is inconceivable.

Second, the question of peace. Egypt's view in this regard is clear and frank. It is that in going back to the basic reasons for the majority of problems in the Arab area, we would find their solution in the settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict; and that the right U.S. approach to the Arab area and to the Middle East as a whole is a comprehensive, lasting and just peace that will restore the Palestinian people's rights, including their right to self-determination, which could lead to the establishment of an independent Palestinian state. This must take precedence over any other U.S. calculations. This also necessitates breaking the vicious circle of the U.S. commitment to the principle of not contacting Palestinian leaders officially. It has been proved following the recent Lebanon operation that there is no solution other than peace.

The role of the United States as a full partner began during the term of former President Carter, and, therefore, President Ronald Reagan is not being asked to start now. Moreover, the events in and around the Middle East area necessitate continuing the full partner role.

In addition to the Soviet presence there is the internal situation in the Arab area itself. All this calls for U.S. priorities to be defined in the light of what is happening in and around the area.

It will then become clear that the time has come for the United States to exert active efforts to create a breakthrough in the basic problem, the Palestine problem.

Such concentrated efforts must be directed toward convincing Israel that neither military battles, nor mass killing, nor the building of settlements nor the attempts to annex the West Bank and Gaza will achieve security or stability for it, even if all these actions succeed in the short term.

What is important is that there is a problem for the Palestinian people and without solving this problem the Israeli people will not reap the fruits of comprehensive peace. This is what Egypt is advocating. Egypt has adopted peace as a strategy and a destiny and this is exactly what it will celebrate on 25 April next year.

Third, the question of Egyptian-U.S. relations. These are divided into two parts:

1. Egypt wants arms enabling it to carry out its responsibilities in the area and to protect its economy and national security in the light of an important principle, which is that Egypt is not in need of a foreign army to protect its territory and people--something which we said to the Soviets before the Americans.
2. Egypt gratefully requests the continuation of economic aid of all types, be it in grants or easy long-term loans, which will contribute to solving its problems, which have accumulated over the past 30 years in order to rebuild the Egyptian national economy and overcome the bottlenecks from which our economy is suffering with the help of the current economic, social, petroleum and production development in Egypt.

The Reagan-As-Sadat talks will definitely be as hot as the problems under discussion and will be very clear and very frank.

ABU GHAZALAH INTERVIEWED ON ARMS PROCUREMENT

NC062000 Cairo MENA in English 1844 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Text] London, 6 Aug (MENA)--Egyptian Minister of Defence Lt General 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah expressed hope that President as-Sadat's current visit to the U.S. could result in further U.S. arms deliveries to Egypt so as to be able to develop its army.

In reply to a question on granting military facilities to the U.S. in Egypt and [as received] Egyptian minister said that Egypt's stand in this respect is known and clear-cut, but added that Egypt will not grant the U.S. military facilities in Sinai.

In an interview with ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT newspaper issued here Lt General Abu Ghazalah said that the multinational force that will be stationed in Sinai, including the American unit, will use the airfields in Sinai as civil fields.

General Abu Ghazalah affirmed that the U.S. unit that will join the peace-keeping force will not be a rapid deployment force.

General Abu Ghazalah called upon the Arab countries to strengthen their armies so as to maintain their security and to convince their enemy that they possess the deterrent force. He poinved out that Israel was not to dare to attack the Iraqi nuclear reactor if it was sure that the Arab nation possesses the due deterrent force.

The minister made it clear that Egypt is not seeking an arms race with Israel but works according to a specific plan to develop its armed forces through diversifying arms sources.

As regards his recent visit to France, the minister said that he informed the French officials of Egypt's desire to purchase a number of Mirage-2000 aircraft but declined to elaborate on talks made to this effect.

As for the Alfa jet planes, the Egyptian minister said Egypt has contracted to purchase 30 and that France is to deliver Egypt six planes of this type shortly and that 24 of the same type will be assembled in Egypt.

Minister Abu Ghazalah said that he will visit Italy shortly and that he will visit Austria next October, adding that Austria has offered to sell Egypt anti-tank guns.

He pointed out that a team of Egyptian military experts is to visit Austria to inspect the Austrian arms.

Regarding military cooperation with the United States, the Egyptian minister said that Egypt has asked for the purchase of the F-15 aircraft and that the U.S. welcomed Egypt's request, adding that the only obstacle was finance.

Replying to a question on the situation on the Egyptian-Libyan borders, General Abu Ghazalah said that the Libyan military buildup on the Egyptian borders is of an offensive character while that of Egypt is of a defensive one.

He pointed out that Libya possesses 2,750 tanks, 500 aircraft--in addition to 600 Cuban and 2,000 Soviet military experts and large numbers of foreign airmen.

On military cooperation between Egypt and the Sudan, General Abu Ghazalah said that there are a number of Egyptian advisers in the Sudan to train their Sudanese brothers. As regards Egyptian arms deliveries to the Sudan the defence minister said that they are Egyptian made.

Questioned about the situation in Iran General Abu Ghazalah said that Iran is a point of contest between the two superpowers and if the Soviet Union advanced a step in Iran this will give the U.S. the opportunity to do the same.

As regards Egypt's arms delivery to Afghanistan, the Egyptian defence minister said that Egypt's stand in this respect is known to all and is still unchanged.

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND COMMUNIQUE 421

JN061716 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Communique No 421 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 6 August]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The activities of our valiant armed forces continued in the operational sectors last night and today with the following results:

I. Known enemy losses:

A. Our forward units hit with various weapons enemy positions and concentrations in the Dezful region, killing 28 and destroying 4 vehicles and 2 observation posts.
B. An enemy personnel concentration was sighted in front of our positions in the Sumar region. It was hit with various weapons and forced to retreat sustaining 19 killed, whose bodies are still on the battlefield.
C. Seven killed and one infantry position, one gun and one stockpile of hardware destroyed in the Abadan region.
D. Six killed and one vehicle, one gun and one stockpile of hardware destroyed in the Gilan-e Gharb region.
E. Three killed and one gun, one vehicle and one stockpile of hardware destroyed in the Khafajiyah [Susangerd] region.
F. Two killed in the Mimak region in front of our positions in Sayf Sa'd.
G. Four vehicles and one excavator destroyed in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab region.
H. One infantry position, one vehicle and two stockpiles of hardware destroyed in the Shush region.
I. Two vehicles, one carrying soldiers, destroyed in the Ahvaz region.

Thus, total known enemy losses amount to 65 killed and 2 infantry positions, 13 vehicles, 3 guns, 5 stockpiles of hardware, 2 observation posts and 1 excavator destroyed.

II. It has been ascertained that enemy losses as a result of our units' activities in the Iranian region opposite Panjwin 27 July-2 August 1981 were 21 killed and 4 stockpiles of hardware, 2 vehicles and 1 gun destroyed, in addition to what was reported at the time.

II. Our losses:

A. In personnel: Eight martyrs in all sectors.
B. In equipment: One vehicle and one mortar damaged.
C. This morning, the Persian enemy shelled Basra with heavy artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 6 August 1981

SPOKESMAN VIEWS IRAN-ISRAEL COOPERATION AS 'GRAVE'

JN061503 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1445 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Text] Amman, 6 Aug (PETRA)--The official spokesman has stated the following: The Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan has received a memorandum from the fraternal Government of the Republic of Iraq outlining the arms cooperation between Iran and the Zionist entity which was exposed by the crash of the Argentine transport plane that violated Soviet airspace on 18 July 1981. It has been revealed that this plane was transporting U.S.-made arms, equipment and spare parts for which Iran had contracted with the Zionist entity to prolong the war it is waging against Iraq.

The Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan believes this cooperation to be extremely grave since it threatens not only Iraq's security but also the security and welfare of the entire Arab nation. Therefore, it calls on those who have not yet realized the objectives and aims of the Iranian regime, which is collaborating with the Zionist entity to weaken and sap Arab potentials and capabilities.

CROWN PRINCE INTERVIEWED ON MIDEAST ISSUES

JN070750 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Text] Amman--His Highness Crown Prince Hasan has said that Jordan constitutes a defensive, economic and social mainstay for the Arab man in the occupied territories. Jordan, his highness added, is helping the Arab man to stand fast on his land in cooperation with the PLO.

Alluding to the negative effects of the Camp David accords, his highness said they have demoralized our kinfolk in the occupied territories. He added that Jordan, due to its closeness to and kinship with them and due to its full vigilance with regard to the dimensions of the new occupation plan--the so-called autonomy--is working daily to explain in a positive manner the dimensions of the Palestinian issue on the Arab, Islamic and international levels and to support the PLO's role to this end.

In an interview published by the London-based magazine AL-HAWADITH today, his highness asserted that international opinion, including that of the United States, has not yet recognized Israel's process of Judaizing Jerusalem. He added that despite the formation of the Islamic Jerusalem Committee, the Arabic, Islamic, Christian and international voice has thus far not been heard on the issue of Jerusalem. It would be useful to prepare studies on this issue to explain what concerns those who embrace the three religions and not just one side.

On Jordan's call for a UN Security Council resolution on the Palestinian people's rights in addition to UN Security Council Resolution 242, his highness said that Resolution 242 remains the general framework of the sole international initiative collectively approved after the 1967 war. However, this resolution is no longer viable as a result of the Camp David accords and the Egyptian-Israeli treaty. Therefore, we must focus on the principle of withdrawal as stipulated in the resolution, a principle not included in other political initiatives.

On whether the Palestinian-Israeli war of attrition would lead to U.S. recognition of the PLO, his highness said that recent events could create a new international awakening. The U.S. defense secretary's statement on the issue of arms will remain nothing but a formality until the PLO and the Palestinian reality are actually recognized and the Palestinian issue is in the forefront of the security issues in the Middle and Near East.

His highness said that the Lebanese crisis has created a collective Arab stand as a result of the Tunis conference. He explained the objective and dimensions of his study entitled: determination of the Palestinian fate and a study on the West Bank and Gaza Strip. The study seeks the compilation of a clear-cut dossier on the Palestinian demand that the Palestinian people be able to exercise their right to self-determination.

PARLIAMENTARY SPEAKER REACTS TO U.S. PROPOSAL

NC061736 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Text] Today the Independent Parliamentary Grouping approved the final formula of its new working system in a meeting held at noon at the Carlton Hotel under the chairmanship of Speaker al-As'ad and with attendance by 21 deputies and ministers belonging to the grouping.

To a question on the U.S. proposals related to Lebanon, Speaker al-As'ad said: You and we have heard that the UNIFIL's (?deployment) has been programmed and that there are steps and conditions. The first time we heard that the United States had drawn up this proposal, we linked this programming with this proposal because any programming of the UNIFIL can only be made after a green light has been given by the United States.

The speaker added: From what we read in the papers, the U.S. proposal deals with increasing the UNIFIL's authority. Increasing is the opposite of decreasing. However, as an absolute word, this means nothing. For what are the aims of this proposal? We understand this proposal either aims at implementing the UN resolutions or at removing the occupation and restoring the authority in the south. Otherwise, this will mean the continued abortion of the UN Security Council resolutions, and that won't mean a thing.

Speaker al-As'ad went on to say: We are aware of the extent of the U.S. influence in the UN Security Council [in particular] and the international arena in general. We also know of the U.S. influence over Israel. Had it not been for the U.S. support for Israel, it would not have been able to violate all the international charters, laws and norms. For any such proposal to be crowned with success, it must stem from an overall direction [presumably meaning concept] of the international arena. We are very much afraid that this contrived and propagandist declaration, namely, that the United States has a proposal, is only aimed at creating certain responses which will lead to combatting it--even if it is indeed a proposal for a sound solution.

ATH-THAWRAH ON MISSILES, CAMP DAVID, OTHER ISSUES

JN061023 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Press review]

[Text] In a commentary entitled "Deepening Confrontation is the Arabs' Route to Aborting Camp David and its Proposed Options," ATH-THAWRAH asserts that there is no doubt that the basic elements of U.S. policy in the region are manifested in the continuous plots against the Arab nation's struggle and the persistent efforts to liquidate the bases of Arab resistance and steadfastness. Washington attempted to achieve this aim through the Camp David accords, which constitute the greatest imperialist-Zionist encroachment upon the present Arab struggle.

The paper says that if the Camp David accords achieved great success in removing Egypt from the ranks of the resistance, they have failed to achieve their goals vis-a-vis the Arabs and Palestinians. The Camp David partners have failed to Arabize their merchandise. Indeed, despite their desperate efforts, they failed to trap even one Palestinian disposed to dealing with them.

The Camp David accords are suffering from the crisis of having accomplished their mission in Egypt but having failed to achieve their other goal: Removing the Arab nation from the conflict with Zionism and imperialism and thus transforming the Arab homeland into a U.S. vassalage.

Washington thus began considering military and political alternatives to achieve what Camp David failed to achieve and to remove the insurmountable obstacles which had led to the failure of Camp David's Arab and Palestinian links: Syria and the Palestinian resistance.

The Camp David partners tried military alternatives in two instances: First, the missile crisis fabricated by Israel and, second, the attempts to liquidate the resistance in southern Lebanon.

ATH-THAWRAH adds: Washington and Tel Aviv wanted to use the missile crisis to test several issues pertaining to military moves, namely the extent of Syvia's determination to confront Israel now that Egypt has deserted the battle, the Arab states' stand in the face of any military operation against Syria and the effectiveness of the Syrian-Soviet friendship and cooperation treaty. A quick examination of the interactions of the missile crisis proves that Begin's war of psychological provocation against Svria was designed to gauge the steadfastness of the Syrian stand and Syria's readiness to confront the Zionist belligerence in Lebanon. U.S. envoy Philip Habib's mission did not deviate from this framework. Otherwise, Habib, who introduced himself as a mediator, would have proposed concepts and ideas that differed from the Israeli stand. He did not.

The paper adds that the uproar fabricated by Israel on the missiles showed that Syria cannot retreat from the principle of confrontation with the Zionist aggression, that the Arab struggling forces rallied around Syria and that the friendship treaty with the Soviet Union is not mere ink on paper.

ATH-THAWRAH adds: The Zionist adventurist mentality was confronted by Syria's firm will and determination to deter aggression and punish the aggressor.

The missile crisis disclosed another factor--that the eruption of the situation in the region is not in the U.S. interest since it compels the Arabs to adopt more serious stands in the conflict against Israel and the United States, strengthens the Arab liberation movement and bolsters this movement's alliance with the world forces of progress and freedom.

Thus, faced with such considerations and as a result of the experiences of Washington and Tel Aviv, voices were raised in the White House and even in the Zionist government stressing the need to resort to political action in order to achieve what military action has so far failed to achieve.

The U.S.-Israeli political move is no different in terms of desired results from the Israeli military move or threat to launch aggression and expand. Indeed, they are two sides of the same coin whose objectives are striking at the Palestinian resistance, weakening Syria and cleansing the Arab arena of the obstacles which prevent the region from being Americanized.

It would be naive to believe that the United States and Israel can undertake initiatives that would either revise their declared political intentions or contradict their political and economic interests. The best proof of this is the timing of the U.S.-Israeli political move. The initiative proposed by the magazine FOREIGN POLICY and formulated by the experienced Israeli ministries of war and foreign affairs appears at the same time Camp David--a plot which has afflicted the Arabs with many calamities--is on the verge of collapse. Naturally, the Camp David alternative will be formulated in such a way that these calamities are doubled, the Arab stand made even more fragile and less capable of confrontation and steadfastness.

On the other hand, the significance and timing of the U.S. initiative on Lebanon and the summoning of Bashir al-Jumayyil to Washington constitutes a U.S.-Israeli attempt to contain the Arab followup committee's efforts to remove Lebanon from its ordeal, disrupt these efforts and deal a blow at the march to achieve security and stability in this fraternal state.

There is no doubt that the launching of a new initiative by Washington and Tel Aviv only reflects the depth of the crisis from which the imperialist-Zionist schemes of Camp David on Lebanon and others are suffering.

Since the imperialist political move is based on crises rather than self-confidence, the possibility of aggressive adventures is likely, since imperialism and Zionism have always sought to emerge from their political crises through foreign military adventures. Thus, the possibility of aggression against Syria is still likely since Syria is an invulnerable bastion which blocks the peddling of imperialist policy. Therefore, a resort to political action by no means rules out the possibility of an aggressive military move by Israel and the United States.

The paper concludes: We must remind those behind these initiatives and schemes that Syria's stand is firm and principled and Syria cannot deviate from such a stand, which is based on defense of the Arab interests, cause and right.

Thus, proceeding from this premise, Syria's firm stand on safeguarding Lebanon's unity and Arabism and aborting the Zionist plot against it still exists and cannot be retracted. Any talk about initiatives and projects outside this framework is nothing but a move in a vacuum and an attempt to create a suitable atmosphere for the Israeli aggressive role of sabotage, one which has resulted in Lebanon's destruction and threatened its existence. Proceeding from this same premise, Syria will not remain silent in the face of the Israeli belligerence in Lebanon and will proceed to confront the Zionist aggression and prevent the enemy from achieving its political and military aims. It will fear neither threats nor pressures. It will march toward its goals with strong and confident steps, while armed with its principles and achievements.

BA'TH OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON LEBANESE ACCORD

JN041430 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1310 GMT 4 Aug 81

[Text] Damascus, 4 Aug (SANA)--Comrade 'Asim Qansuh, secretary of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party organization in Lebanon, has asserted that the Arab Deterrent Forces [ADF] will remain in Lebanon until a political settlement is reached. He added that these forces came to Lebanon to stop bloodshed and to pressure Lebanon's unity, Arabism and independence.

In an exclusive interview with the newspaper ATH-THAWRAH, published here today, Comrade Qansuh said that the present situation in Lebanon calls for a solid national accord based on severance of both material and moral relations with Israel, so that there will be a chance for political dialogue among the Lebanese.

Asked about a national accord and the severance of relations with Israel, he said: It is natural for me to be incapable of reaching understanding with a single Israeli agent who insists on not severing relations with Israel. A precondition for severing relations with Israel is the expulsion of all the Israeli experts who came to the eastern region of Beirut. This applies to the military, informational or political experts who are present in Bikfayya, Bayt Miri and Juniyah. No military vessel should be allowed in and those experts' faked passports should be canceled. Israeli instructors should not be allowed to come to Lebanon, and Phalangist agents and spies who have been trained in Israel should be withdrawn because they pose no less a danger than Israel does. Moreover, the Phalangists should stop receiving arms from Israel, sever relations with Sa'd Haddad and declare him a traitor who should sever his relations with Israel. They should also stop backing Sa'd Haddad's gang.

On the Phalangists' inability to free themselves from their connection with Israel, Qansuh said that Lebanon's interests lie with the Arabs and that any dealings with the Zionist enemy should be ended. He called for consolidating the confidence brought about by the Syrians in Zahlah, pointing out that an agreement can be reached on any national accord formula that is acceptable to all.

Regarding the information campaign organized by the Phalangist party against the ADF, Comrade Qansuh said: the Phalangist information campaign is natural after the defeat inflicted on them in Zahlah by the Syrian forces operating within the ADF. This defeat has destroyed the Phalangists dream of establishing their state as agreed on with Israel. As for what is said about the Syrians intention to stay in Lebanon, I must say that the Syrian forces are under the command of, and at the direct disposal of, the Lebanese legitimate authority. The Syrian forces entered Lebanon only for the sake of stopping bloodshed and helping the Lebanese safeguard their unity and independence.

BEGIN REACTION TO AS-SADAT'S PLO PROPOSAL

TA061242 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Begin says that he hopes the autonomy negotiations will be restarted by October. He was speaking to reporters after formally introducing his new government to President Navon this morning. However, the prime minister rejected a call made by President as-Sadat at a Washington banquet last night that the United States should get the Palestine Liberation Organization directly involved in the negotiations.

[Begin Begin recording] He actually asked the United States to recognize the organization which calls itself the PLO. I do not object to the P, neither to the O; I have deep objection t. the L--it stands for liberation. This is not a liberation organization. It is in the most brutal sense of the word a terrorist, killers' organization. But I do not now deal with terminology. I will say that President as-Sadat suggested to President Reagan that the United States start a dialogue with that organization and I understand that the President did not answer in the positive and that the secretary of state answered in the negative. There is a commitment to Israel--this is absolutely clear--never to recognize the so-called PLO until and unless they recognize Israel and accept [UN resolutions] 242 and 338. That did not happen. [end recording]

Prime Minister Begin also said he hopes that the United States will resume shipment of the F-16 fighter planes to Israel before he leaves for talks in Washington on 8 September. He said that he could not accept the suggestion that his visit be delayed until the United States lifts its suspension on the delivery of the planes. He told reporter Alan Ben-'Ami that although there were differences of opinion with the United States on the issue, President Reagan had invited him to Washington and he felt it was his duty to go.

Further Begin Reaction

TA061147 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Prime Minister Menahem Begin interviewed by political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer on the Midday Newsreel--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr Prime Minister, last night the government received the Knesset's vote of confidence. What is the political schedule of the government as well as yours?

[Answer] Resuming the negotiations on the autonomy to the Arab inhabitants of Judaea, Samaria and Gaza--this will probably be decided upon during my visit in Washington which will begin on 8 September. Before then I hope that I will meet President as-Sadat at the end of August. He will also examine--taking into account our holidays--when we will be able to resume the negotiations. However, it would be reasonable to assume that the negotiations will resume some time between September and October and if there are negotiations there is always a basis to hope that an agreement will be reached.

Certainly there are economic problems on the agenda. First of all, it will be necessary to solve the historic problem between Yoram Aridor and Spiegelman [television correspondent on economic affairs to whom the finance minister refuses to grant an interview]. I hope that this problem will soon be solved and the finance minister will be able to appear on television--this is not connected to Mr Spiegelman's opinion--and explain to the public what he intends to do. He has excellent economic plans. He is also an excellent finance minister and he has proved that in practice.

[Question] Mr Begin, the Egyptian president last night called on the United States to recognize the PLO or to hold a dialogue with this organization. What is your reaction, sir?

[Answer] We totally differ on this issue with President as-Sadat. Under no conditions will we conduct any negotiations with that murderous organization which is called in Hebrew ASHAF. Alas, the letter shin in that acronym stands for shihrur [liberation]. This is not a liberation organization; this is a bloody, murderous and terrorist organization in the most brutal sense of the word. It received $1 billion from the countries that own billions of petrodollars. It receives arms from the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, North Korea, Syria, Libya and recently also from Saudi Arabia. It receives unlimited quantities of arms and obviously it directs these weapons against the [Israeli] civilian population. We are very happy that there is now a truce in the acts of hostility and there is no bloodshed, either on the part of Israel along the northern border, or on the part of Lebanon along its southern border. Let us hope that this situation continues for a long time. However, there is no telling. They might use their weapons any day and shell us. In that case, we will certainly contemplate how to react and prevent this. Under no circumstances will there be any unilateral attacks on Israel. Several times when they shelled us after the cease-fire went into effect we held our fire. However, we did so on the assumption that in the case of a cease-fire, an armstice or a pause in the acts of hostility there is always one party which keeps on firing for a while but this subsequently subsides--and that was exactly the case and the situation calmed down. If, I hope, I meet my friend Anwar at the end of August--on this occasion I am reciprocating to him for the nice name used in London when he called me my friend Menahem, he pronounces the name Menahem with an excellent Hebrew accent--if I meet him in Alexandria at the end of the month, I hope, I will explicitly tell him: Anwar, you must know that on this issue there is no agreement between us. Under no circumstances will we conduct any kind of negotiations with the organization called in English PLO. This is simply out of the question. You should abandon this matter. If you want to conduct negotiations you should simply take the PLO out of brackets [as heard]. The members of this organization must be enclosed but it is impossible to introduce them in between the brackets. I hope he will take my opinion into consideration.

BEGIN PRESENTS NEW GOVERNMENT TO PRESIDENT

TA060905 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Text] Prime Minister Menahem Begin has said that in his meeting with Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat at the end of this month he will ask him to abandon the notion of coopting the PLO in the negotiations on autonomy lest the negotiations do not take place altogether. Mr Begin was speaking with our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer after he presented the new government to the president of the state this morning. Begin reacted to the call made by the Egyptian President to the U.S. administration to recognize and negotiate with the PLO. The prime minister will leave today for a holiday in Nahariyya, after he delivers the defense portfolio to the new minister, Ari'el Sharon.

Upon greeting the new government in his residence this morning, President Yitzhao Navon said the task ahead of it is not easy. However, the entire public--both those who supported it and those who did not--wish for its success. Navon expressed his wish that the government succeed in functioning and appear as a united body and that there would not be any unnecessary leaks from its debates.

In reply, the prime minister said that he seriously welcomes the president's call. However, he finds it his duty to say that mutuality is necessary in the relations between the government and the opposition. The opposition should refer to the government as such rather than try to conduct negotiations with foreign governments on political and economic issues.

Begin also urged some degree of politeness toward the government on the part of the opposition. The prime minister suggested the president summon the heads of the opposition and discuss the issue with them. The ceremony at the Israeli president's residence concluded with a toast to the state and the people of Israel.

GOVERNMENT POLICY GUIDELINES FOR NEXT 4 YEARS

TA061136 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 6 Aug 81 p 1, 2

[Text of new Israeli Government policy guidelines for the next 4 years]

[Text] 1. Recognition of the common fate and joint struggle for the existence of the Jewish people in the land of Israel and in the diaspora.

2. The right of the Jewish people to the land of Israel, an eternal right that cannot be called into question, and which is intertwined with the right to security and peace.

3. The government will continue to place its aspirations for peace at the head of its concerns, and no effort will be spared in order to further peace. The peace treaty between Israel and Egypt is an historic turning point in Israel's status in the Middle East.

4. The government will continue to use all means to prevent war.

5. The government will diligently observe the Camp David Agreements.

6. The government will work for the renewal of negotiations on the implementation of the agreement on full autonomy for the Arab residents of Judaea, Samaria and Gaza Strip.

7. The autonomy agreed upon at Camp David means neither sovereignty nor self-determination. The autonomy agreements set down at Camp David are guarantees that under no conditions will a Palestinian state emerge in the territory of western "Eretz Yisra'el."

8. At the end of the transition period, set down in the Camp David Agreements, Israel will raise its claim, and act to realize its right of sovereignty over Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip.

9. Settlement in the land of Israel is a right and an integral part of the nation's security. The government will act to strengthen, expand and develop settlement. The government will continue to honor the principle that Jewish settlement will not cause the eviction of any person from his land, village or city.

10. Equal rights for all residents will continue to exist in the land of Israel, with no distinctions (on the basis) of religion, race, nationality, sex or ethnic community.

11. Israel will not descend from the Golan Heights, nor will it remove any settlement established there. It is the government that will decide on the appropriate timing for the imposition of Israeli law, jurisdiction and administration on the Golan Heights.

12. The government will guarantee the rights and freedoms of the individual, the encouragement of free enterprise, equality of opportunity and advancement for the individual and his well-being.

13. The government will act to curb inflation and to ensure a reasonable standard of living for all residents of the state.

14. The government will work to eliminate poverty, and to extend assistance to large families, especially in housing and education.

15. The government will carry on with the project of neighborhood renewal.

16. A constant effort will be made to increase capital investments from abroad, for the renewal of economic growth.

17. The government will continue to make a special effort to realize and encourage a programme of rental housing. The government will continue to work to eliminate the housing shortage.

18. The government will fight unemployment, strive to ensure jobs, and will promote creativity and the work ethic.

19. The government will encourage and provide incentives for increased productivity and output, in a joint effort to increase the national product and exports.

20. The government will work to improve labour relations and to reduce disputes affecting the economy, including legislation for governmental-judicial arbitration in vital services, which will be stipulated in the law itself.

21. The government will act to encourage and expand agriculture and settlement of all types.

22. The government will work to prevent emigration and to bring those citizens who have left back to the homeland. The government will act to increase immigration from both the East and the West.

23. The government will work to eliminate crime and violence, and to instill respect for the law.

24. The ability of the people to make war on crime, and especially violent crime, in all its manifestations, will be strengthened.

25. The government will make an effort to establish a free educational system beginning at the age of 3.

26. An extended school day will be introduced, especially in development towns and economically-disadvantaged neighborhoods.

27. Education will be based on the eternal values of Israel's Tora, on the values of Judaism and Zionism, love of the people for Israel, and love of the homeland.

28. The government will guarantee freedom of conscience and religion to every citizen and resident, will provide for community religious requirements using state means, and will guarantee religious education to all children whose parents so desire.

29. The status quo on religious matters will be maintained.

30. The government, the local authorities and other public authorities will increase their efforts in the realm of the quality of life and environmental protection.

31. A reform in local administration will be affected, the allocation of positions and authorities and the interrelations between the central and the local administration will be examined, financing regulations will be stipulated and the sources of the financing will be investigated to guarantee the proper functioning of the local authorities.

32. The cabinet will encourage youth education and training for those youths who are not pursuing regular education or in the labor pool prior to service in the IDF.

33. The cabinet will encourage the establishment of science-based industry, particularly in development areas.

34. The government will foster an attitude of respect for Jewish traditions and will teach its values, will strengthen the ties between the people in Eretz Yisra'el and in the diaspora as well as mutual responsibility for each other and (will stress) the link between the generations.

35. Jerusalem is the eternal capital of Israel, an indivisible city, entirely under Israeli sovereignty. Free access to the holy sites of members of all faiths has been guaranteed and will be insured.

TEXT OF 10TH KNESSET COALITION AGREEMENT

TA060750 Jersalem POST in English 6 Aug 81 pp 5, 10

[Text of coalition agreement for the 10th Knesset, as signed by the Likud, the NRP, Agudat Yisra'el and TAMI on 4 August]

[Text] 1. All clauses of the coalition agreement of the Ninth Knesset are effective and in force, and to be considered rewritten into this agreement for purposes of execution. This agreement is a continuation and expansion of the previous agreement. Clauses which have not yet been acted upon, or only partly acted upon, will be dealt with promptly.

2. The government will ensure that various sectors of the population, especially the ultra-Orthodox (Haredim), will not be discriminated against in the allocation of government, municipal or Jewish Agency funds for education and social affairs, and will have a part in the disposition of these funds (As much as this rests within the power of the government).

3. The government will strictly enforce the laws applying to religious matters, especially municipal by-laws, through means available to the state. It will work towards full enforcement of the laws applying to Shabbat observance, kashrut [dietary laws] and the sale of pork.

4. Proposals for election reforms will be presented only with the prior agreement of all the coalition partners. Coalition factions will not support any private members' bills on election reforms, unless they conform to the terms of this agreement.

5. The government will move to minimize work on Shabbat. This goal will be achieved through the following means:

6. There shall be no discrimination in hiring, promoting or retaining an employee who does not wish to work on Shabbat. If the existing laws do not adequately ensure these rights, the laws shall be amended accordingly.

7. Public transportation shall cease operating before the start of Shabbat and Jewish holidays, and shall not resume operating until Shabbat or the holiday has ended, in accordance with the status quo on this matter. The Ministry of Transportation and other bodies invested with legal authority will ensure the full implementation of this clause.

8. New plants, or existing plants which expand, will receive aid and assistance to plan for the elimination of work on Shabbat. This applies especially to new factories. The government will encourage the cessation or reduction of work on Shabbat with loans or grants.

9. All work permits granted for work on Shabbat, especially one-time permits, will be reported within a month of their issuance to an advisory board working with a ministerial committee on work permits. The report will include the reasons for granting the work permit. Every member of the advisory board, which will include a representative of the Insititute for Science and Halkha [Jewish law] or Tzomet [name of institute] is entitled to appeal the granting of the permit or its conditions. The appeal will be debated and decided upon within two weeks by the ministerial committee.

10. The Minister of Labour will sign Shabbat work permits after the advisory board has considered the case and given an opinion. A minority of the advisory board has right of appeal before the ministerial committee.

11. A representative of the Institute for Science and Halakha or Tzomet, plus an additional representative approved by Agudat Yisra'el will be permanent members of the ministerial committee on Shabbat work permits.

12. The work and rest hours law will be amended as follows: in Clause 15(B) after the phrase which reads "the work permit shall not be given for a period covering more than 2 years," there will be inserted "whether all at once, whether though an accumulation of years, months, days, weeks or other measures of time, whether continuously or intermittently" or other words with the same meaning.

13. The fine for breaking the work and rest hours law will be increased significantly.

14. A deputy to the chief labour inspector will be appointed, for the purpose of supervising the implementation of the work and rest hours law as it applies to Shabbat and Jewish holidays.

15. Shabbat observance will be taken into account in the building of every new factory, and particularly in national projects, both while they are being built and after they go into operation. For this purpose a representative of the Institute for Science and Halaha will participate in the planning process in a framework compatible with this goal.

16. Efforts will continue to reduce or eliminate work on Shabbat in the electric corporation. In new power plants, automized equipment will be installed wherever possible so that electricity can be generated without desecrating the Shabbat. To implement this clause a committee will be set up comprising representatives of the prime minister, the Ministry of Religious Affairs and the Energy Ministry, which will present its recommendations within six months.

17. Shabbat observance will be enforced in theory and in practice at the ports of Haifa, Ashdod and Elat. The minister of transportation will ensure the implementation of this clause. Efforts will be made to achieve complete Shabbat observance at Ben-Gurion Airport.

18. It will be ensured in theory and in practice that El Al will not operate on Shabbat and Jewish holidays, either in Israel or abroad. El Al planes will not take off, fly or land on Shabbat or Jewish holidays. El Al airlines must arrange its flight schedules in accordance with this rule. Shabbat observance must be enforced in theory and in practice in all government companies, on Israel railways, in oil explorations and in any special events they organize both in Israel and aboard.

19. Representatives of the state on official business both in Israel and aboard will strictly observe Shabbat in theory and in practice while carrying out their duties. Official visits will be arranged in a fashion so as not to desecrate the Sabbath or Jewish holidays. Observance of Shabbat, Jewish holidays and kashrut will continue to be enforced in all state institutions in Israel and abroad, and in all institutions which receive funds or support from the state, as is the custom.

20. The government will budget funds to finance research on ways to minimize or eliminate working on Shabbat.

21. The ministerial committee on Shabbat work permits or its representatives, will check within a year all Shabbat work permits issued to this date, including collective permits.

22. All government medical facilities, or medical facilities which receive government aid, will function according to Halachic law regarding kashrut, observance of Shabbat and Jewish holidays and of the laws concerning kohanim [priests] so that all sectors of the population can beneift from their services. To achieve this goal, the Ministry of Health will continue with its programme of bringing existing institutions up to these standards.

23. The government undertakes to ensure the passage of the proposed law to prevent deception in kashrut, in the form already agreed upon, during the Knesset's winter session.

24. Rabbinical courts jurisdiction law: the Minister of Religious Affairs will present a draft proposal on the amendment of the rabbinical courts jurisdiction law to include clauses from the previous coalition agreement pertaining to kashrut deception which have not yet been implemented. The draft legislation on this matter will be brought before the Knesset within six months of the presentation of the draft proposal.

25. Draft legislation on the provision of religious services to Jews will be brought before the Knesset within a year after presentation of a draft proposal by the religious affairs minister.

26. A new pay scale will be devised for local rabbis, including neighbourhood rabbis and rabbis in settlements. A committee comprising representatives of all the parties to this coalition agreement will be set up to deal with this matter within three months. The committee will complete its deliberations and present its proposal, including linkage of salaries before the beginning of fiscal 1982-83.

Clause 33, of the previous coalition agreement will be implemented within a year, by extending the application of private members' bills submitted on this matter to the ninth Knesset, so long as they are in keeping with the provisions of the abovementioned clause.

27. The government will establish a planning and budget committee for yeshivot and institutes for advanced Torah studies to centralize the dispensing of government aid to yeshivot hesder [religious colleges for military conscripts] to yeshivot for advanced studies and to other institutions which are willing to accept the committee's financial and organizational supervision, as well as that of the state comptroller. This will facilitate more efficient planning and budgeting of the construction and development of insititutes of Tora studies, while safeguarding their freedom and spiritual level.

28. The government will establish the abovementioned planning and budget committee in the manner customary for institutions of higher learning, and will ensure that it starts functioning not later than October 1, 1981.

29. Housing will be built for young couples who are students at yeshivot hesder. This housing will be part of an institute's campus, just as dormitories are part of a university campus.

30. Maintenance and development standards for general military boarding schools will also apply to the religious military boarding school, from the ninth grade upwards.

31. An athlete who observes Shabbat will be eligible to join an official athletic delegation and will be exempted from participation in competitions held on Shabbat. Efforts will be made to facilitate the participation of religiously observant athletes in competitions in Israel and abroad which are not held on Shabbat or a Jewish holiday.

Sports facilities in state religious schools will be equal to those in other schools.

32. The government will ensure that there is no second shift in the schools, and will budget a sufficient amount to replace inadequate education facilities.

33. The government will diligently work towards expanding and deepening the teaching of Jewish and Zionist values in state schools and state religious schools.

34. Free secondary school education will continue.

35. The State Education Law (1953) will cover all educational facilities which are under the supervision of the various ministries.

36. Ways will be investigated to establish the "institute for the study of agriculture according to the Torah" and the "center for observant agriculturalists" as bodies operating under government auspices for advice, guidance, research, development and implementation of the principles of modern agriculture according to halakha, for the purpose of supplying kosher agricultural products. The government will budget sufficient funds for a research and development programme for agricultural methods based on observance of halakha to ensure the supply of kosher agricultural products.

37. Observance of kashrut in government institutions in Israel and abroad will be guaranteed in theory and in practice.

38. The government will budget a suitable amount for the development of yeshivot. The budget for yeshiva students will increase as costs rise. Priority for Torah institutes in development towns will remain at the existing level and will apply to institutes in Judaea, Samaria, the Golan Heights and the Gaza Strip as well. The budget for the programme for aiding students in boarding schools will be brought in line with the allowance given to a child who receives welfare aid or is helped by youth 'aliyah. The programme will include all children in Israel who study in a boarding school, on condition that their families are willing to undergo an examination of their sources of income. The programme will also apply to "external boarding schools" which have no dormitory facilities, under criteria set by the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs. Free secondary school education will also include small yeshivot. The accepted curricula at these yeshivot will be recognized according to standards set by the director-general of the ministry of education and culture.

39. The Ministry of Education will recognize talmudey Torah [religious schools] as exempted institutions in the framework of the independent education network, after they comply with security, hygiene and ventilation requirements only.

Certification of the Talmud Torah as an exempted institution will be the exclusive province of the minister of education, without reference to the supreme education committee of the Ministry of Education. The budget of the Talmud Torah will be in direct relation to the cost per pupil in the independent education network.

40. A coalition committee will be formed which will examine the question of representation on religious councils. The religious affairs minister will take into account the position of the coalition committee in forming religious councils.

41. Since the schools run by missionary institutions are not recognized for purposes of the requirements of the compulsory education law, and the parents of students in those schools are not fulfilling their obligations under that law, the enforcement of that law will be carried out in theory and in practice.

42. The existing status quo on religious subjects will be preserved in legislation, in administrative practices and in regulations.

43. The status of a yeshiva student will be considered equal to that of a student at any other institution of higher learning in cases concerning widow's/widower's benefits and compensation for work-related accidents.

44. Job allotments for kashrut supervisors will be approved according to need.

45. The law forbidding excavations at gravesites will be strictly enforced in theory and in practice. Any and all human bones or human remains which have been extracted or will be extracted from any grave from any period will be immediately buried according to law. On all permits for excavations issued by any authorized body, it will be specified that if graves are found in the excavation area, all digging must be stopped and the grave and its contents must be left untouched. The Chief Rabbinate must be notified in writing of the graves and it will rule on how to proceed.

A private members' bill concerning ancient graves will be presented to the coalition leadership, similar to the private members' bill submitted to the previous coalition leadership.

46. Foreign students in yeshivot will receive support equal to that of students at universities.

47. Information presented to new immigrants on their arrival in Israel will note, in the education section, the availability of schools of the independent education system and of beit ya'aqov [independent school system for orthodox girls] (in addition to state and state religious schools).

48. A special annual budget of 700 million Israeli shekels will be provided for various kinds of yeshivot (general, secondary, hesder, vocational, academies for girls) and Torah educational projects. All allocations will appear in the state budget, will be channelled through the relevant ministries, and will be subject to examination by the state comptroller.

49. Sections 173 and 214 of the penal code (1977) will be scrupulously observed, especially concerning radio and TV broadcasts.

50. Maintenance of existing settlement movement frameworks and those to arise in the future. Reliance on the cooperative associations as the appropriate channel for dealing with settlements. Treatment of individual cases through the Agriculture Ministry will continue.

51. Continuing to foster the growth of new settlements throughout the country by provision of means of production, water and housing, irrespective of movement affiliation.

52. The government will establish community settlements for the younger generations of veteran moshavim in the vicinity of their parents' settlements, with the construction undertaken by the residents and with government aid.

53. The prime minister will assure the necessary coordination among government ministries in order to enforce the "Kanovitz" law against air pollution.

54. Clauses 20, 21, 22 and 23 of the previous coalition agreement will be put into effect within 12 months.

55. In addition to equal status for the independent Agudat Yisra'el affiliated school system, consideration of the special needs of the Agudat Yisra'el system for boys and girls at all levels: kindergarten, primary, talmud tora, secondary and beit ya'aqov.

56. The number of pupils in the secondary Agudat Yisra'el schools for girls, including teachers' seminaries and academies, will also be determined by taking into account the purpose of the studies. The same will hold in similar educational institutions.

57. The Agudat Yisra'el school network at all levels will receive a share of the development budget equal to its weight in the entire school system. In addition, a coalition committee will examine the lag in construction for Agudat Yisra'el schools and will propose ways to close the gap by bringing them up to the standards of the state school system.

58. The kindergarten network of Agudat Yisra'el (including beit ya'avoc and the Jerusalem Aguda) will be regarded as part of the Aguda independent school system, both educationally and budget-wise.

59. In every neighbourhood where there are religious residents, Agudat Yisra' ' affiliated schools and kindergartens will be established on the basis of need. Agudat Yisra'el schools will be included in the plans of new neighbourhoods for the ultra Orthodox. The government will ensure that local authorities provide the necessary services for the Agudat Yisra'el educational system at all levels, in accordance with the local standards.

60. In light of the upsurge in assimilation in the diaspora now striking at significant portions of the Jewish people, existing measures to strengthen and develop Jewish secondary boarding schools (pnimyot) in the diaspora will be expanded. Sufficient resources will thus be made available for existing institutions and additional resources will be provided for new instituations throughout the diaspora, especially in areas where assimilation has taken the greatest toll.

61. The government will take steps to introduce a 5-day work week throughout the economy. Realization of this aim will be gradual and measures will be adopted to maintain labour productivity.

62. A state pension law will be passed ensuring all citizens of a decent standard of living in old age, while preserving workers' existing rights.

63. Legislation assuring a minimum wage will be completed, providing that the minimum wage will be 50 percent of the average wage in the economy. The level set will be revised periodically to prevent erosion.

64. Tax reductions for industrial workers will be instituted.

65. A housing law will be enacted defining the rights of various sectors of the population to housing with the aim of ensuring decent housing for all in accordance with family size and means.

66. The government will encourage rental housing.

67. Legislation for large families will be completed in the coming session of the Knesset.

68. Project renewal will be expanded, encouraging the participation of religious institutions where necessary. A supreme advisory council composed of coalition representatives will be established in conjunction with the minister responsible for project renewal.

69. The government will encourage development areas by giving them preference in the provision of public services and in locating new industry, and by providing tax reductions and housing to encourage people to move there.

70. In the framework of the housing ministry's building for young couples, special housing projects for religious young couples will be built each year. The government will ensure that in each new settlement or neighbourhood, religious institutions such as synagogues, mikva'ot [ritual baths], kindergartens and school will be included as an integral part. These institutions will be constructed along with the rest of the infrastructure of public buildings, in accordance with the size of the population.

71. The Ministry of Housing will make possible the establishment of religious neighbourhoods, within the framework of new quarters in Jerusalem and other parts of the country. Efforts will be made for the construction of quarters which include rental housing. Special attention will be paid to housing for young couples, when one of the partners is the fifth or more child in his family.

The status of old-age homes of the Tif'eret Banim organization and of Haredi [ultra orthodox] homes will be equalized with that of the Joint Distribution Committee and Mish'an [old age home chain]. The government promises to budget substantial funds for the establishment of old-age homes for the religious public, and to aid in the establishment of a nursing department for the Tiferet Benim homes.

72. The government will work for the establishment of a free education system from the age of three years. The development will take place gradually, with preference being given, respectively, to distressed neighbourhoods, development towns, immigrant towns and large families. Preference will be given to places where new construction is not necessary. The government will take annual steps to carry out this programme within the next four years, and will make every effort to realize it during the term of the 10th Knesset.

The government will carry out, in theory and in practice, the decisions of the 'Etzyoni committee.

73. The government will continue proceedings leading to the passage of a national health bill. The minister of health will confirm in writing that he will make every effort to attain agreement on the details of the law. If there are differences of opinion, they will be resolved by Prime Minister Menahem Begin and Minister of Interior Dr Yosef Burg.

74. Within 6 months, Israel lands administration apartments will be offered for sale to their residents, in accordance with the proposed law presented to the Knesset.

75. Land owned by the lands authority and held by settlers will be registered or offered for sale to the settlers or to their organization. The details will be clarified between the coalition partners.

76. State lands will be sold for purposes of housing and savings, in the framework of the 100,000 dunams determined by law, in an effort to complete such sales by the end of the term of the 10th Knesset.

77. The following laws will be passed by the Knesset within 1 year.

--compulsory arbitration in essential services;

--amendments to the protexted tenants law (apartments and businesses), in cases where it causes difficulty;

--reform aimed at easing the direct and indirect tax burden and the removal of unnecessary taxes, including business taxes levied by local authorities.

78. The sale of shares in government companies will be continued.

79. Efforts will be made to eliminate duplication in government administration.

80. The justice minister will examine the existing laws to determine whether the legal status of a wife is undermined by common law wives, and if the common law wife is given the rights of a married women.

81. The government will work for the establishment of free basic education for adults, and will appropriate means to carry out this goal. An inter-ministerial committee will be established to examine the way adult education teachers are employed.

82. The prime minister will bring before the government, at one of its meetings in the near future, a proposal for the establishment of a second television channel.

83. The prime minister believes that since the notion of conversion is in essence halakhic, there is a need to amend the law of return and to include in it the words "conversion according to halakha" (giyur kahalakha). In order to do this, the prime minister will make every possible effort to assemble a Knesset majority for the aforementioned amendment.

Signed and affirmed on the fourth day of Menahem Av 5741 (August 4, 1981), in Jerusalem.

NEW DEFENSE MINISTER SHARON'S PRIORITIES

TA070739 Jerusalem POST in English 7 Aug 81 pp 1, 2

[Sarah Honig report]

[Excerpt] Dialogue with local Arabs, belt tightening by the defence establishment, increased production of military hardware and possible strategic dialogue with other countries in the region will be the guidelines of new Defence Minister Ari'el Sharon.

Sharon listed these priorities as he took over the post from outgoing Defence Minister Menahem Begin in a ceremony at the Defence Ministry. Begin arrived first and went up to his office without fanfare. Sharon arrived shortly afterwards, uncharacteristically attired in a suit, and briskly reviewed an honour guard. He then joined Begin, who introduced him as "one of Israel's most illustrious fighters, commanders and military leaders. It is difficult for me to depart from this office." Begin continued and, turning to his staff, said, "but you are getting a better man."

A visibly emotional Sharon, who had sought this office for years, said that among his new tasks would be to help Israel's economy by saving where possible and by increasing the production and export of military products.

"We will have to strive for as much independence and self-reliance as is possible for us by developing our own weaponry, with all that this means for our very existence and political standing. We will have to bolster Israel's strategic position and resume strategic dialogue with the U.S. and possibly also with countries in our own region. Our dialogue with the Arabs of Eretz Yisra'el must be expanded and fostered because it is with them that we must always co-exist," Sharon said.

Seeking to calm anxiety voiced in some circles, Sharon turned to Begin and assured him that he would continue to be a full partner in all that happens in the ministry, "both in terms of its day-to-day operations and when it comes to deciding on the difficult questions that may come up."

Sharon praised Begin's year and a quarter in the Defence Ministry and thanked him for "the important and crucial decisions you took while there, and especially one decision that had vital significance for this nation--namely, the destruction of the Iraqi nuclear reactor."

POST REPORTS KNESSET DISPUTE OVER 'NORWEGIAN LAW'

TA070734 Jerusalem POST in English 7 Aug 81 p 2

[Sarah Honig report]

[Text] Many Knesset candidates who did not make it into the house in the recent election still stand a good chance of serving in it if the so-called "Norwegian Law" is passed soon.

That law would lead to the resignation of most ministers from the house, making room for those next on the parties' list. This would free ministers in the slim majority government from having to attend every Knesset vote at the expense of their executive duties.

The argument about the law now is that the Likud recommends making ministerial resignation voluntary, while the National Religious Party insists that this be mandatory. The NRP argues that otherwise votes in the Cabinet would be too closely connected with the situation in the house. Thus, any minister who did not get his way in the Cabinet could threaten to withhold his support on a crucial Knesset vote.

It is expected that these differences will be ironed out and the law adopted. Only the prime minister and his two deputies would be exempt from the law. This would mean that on the Likud side, six Herut ministers would resign, five Liberals and one La'am.

A sign of relief was heard at Likud headquarters yesterday when it transpired from an examination of the list of candidates that by chance the 12 newcomers to the house would include exactly six from Herut, five Liberals and one from La'am. Had any party been shortchanged, it could have led to changes.

Deputy ministers are expected to be appointed at Monday's Cabinet session which, due to Prime Minister Menahem Begin's vacation, will be chaired by Deputy Premier Simha Ehrlich. The deputies are expected to be:

--Noshe Qatzav (Herut), housing
--Dov Shilansky (Herut) prime minister's office in charge of contact between the Knesset and the Cabinet
--Michael Deqel (Herut), agriculture, in charge of settlements beyond the green line (pre-1967 borders)
--Pesah Grupper (Liberal), agriculture, in charge of farming programmes
--Yehuda Ben-Me'ir (NRP), foreign affairs
--Hayim Kaufman (Herut), finance
--David Shifman (Liberal), transport
--Hayim Druckman (NRP), religious affairs
--Miriam Glazer-Ta'asa (Herut), education
--Aharon Uzun (TAMI), absorption
--Benzion Rubin (TAMI), labour and social affairs

Adoption of the law would mean the disappearance of some experienced parliamentarians on the Likud side who would be replaced by novice politicians and a handful of former MKs who could not win safe slots on the list. On the eve of elections no one in Herut considered any slot beyond the 40th realistic. The 49th through 60th slots were commonly regarded as a political graveyard.

The Likud's unexpected success will not bring many new faces into the house. In order of their appearance on the list, they are:

1. Mikha'el Kleiner (Herut), a former student activist and a Tel Aviv city councilman.
2. Ari'el Weinstein (Liberal)
3. Avraham Hirshenson (La'am), head of the No'ar Ha'oved Halele'umi Youth Movement.
4. David Mor (Herut), a member of the party's young leadership.
5. Elyaqim Badian (Liberal), a ninth Knesset MK, who failed to win higher placing on his party's list.
6. David Stern (Herut), also a ninth Knesset MK.
7. Moshe Maron (Liberal), another ninth Knesset MK.
8. Eliyahu Landau (Herut), personal aide to Defence Minister Ari'el Sharon, who may become his deputy once he enters the Knesset.
9. Yitzhaq Kataby (Liberal) one of his party's Yemenite activists and chairman of its council.
10. Mikha'el Eytan (Herut).
11. Yitzhaq Nenner (Liberal).
12. Yehoshu'a Natza (Herut), leader of the Likud faction on the Jerusalem City Council.

The two NRP ministers will make way for Tel Aviv Deputy Mayor Hayim Basoq and former MK Sara Stern-Qatan.

Since Agudat has no ministers, none of its MKs would resign. In TAMI, the picture depends greatly on the outcome of the trial of Labour and Social Affairs Minister Aharon Abu-Hatzera. If he is acquitted and resigns along with other ministers, the newcomer to the Knesset would be Ashqelon Mayor Eli Dayan. If Abu-Hatzera is convicted, the No. 2 man Aharon Uzan is likely to become minister and resign from the Knesset. This would bring in, besides Dayan, the mayor of Netivot, Shalom Danino.

FOREIGN MINISTER SHAMIR INTERVIEWED ON AUTONOMY

TAC51642 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir interviewed by political correspondent Gad Becker--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr Foreign Minister, before the upcoming meeting between the prime minister and the president of Egypt, before the upcoming meeting with the U.S. President, at any rate, before the resumption of the autonomy talks: In your evaluation, can Israel and the United States reach sufficient, satisfactory understanding before the beginning of those resumed talks?

[Answer] It can, it should and it must reach understanding with the United States, and with Egypt, too, but first of all with the United States and its new administration, which is only now beginning to take its first steps regarding the problems of peace in the Middle East. We will have to do everything in order for those steps taken by the administration to be helpful and, heaven forbid, so as not to make matters more difficult.

[Question] Mr Shamir, during the negotiations period, during President Carter's administration, more than once there was the feeling that, together with the Egyptians, the Americans were putting pressure on Israel to concede, to show more and more flexibility. Do you have any basis to believe or to hope or--to be more precise--to estimate that this situation will change?

[Answer] Well, there is always a possibility that the previous situation will continue. After all, that is the character of establishments. The political establishments of the U.S. State Department and the Pentagon exist: There are a few changes, but not substantive enough for positions to change completely. There is a possibility that those positions that are well-known to us, the ones with which we had to cope, still exist here and there, but there is also a chance for changes.

[Question] From Israel's viewpoint, is there perhaps any need to formulate new thoughts, new ideas--even though Israel is not the one that stopped the negotiations--in order to try and achieve the goal being spoken about by the leaders of completing the negotiations by the end of the year?

[Answer] It never hurts to make efforts to look for, if not new ideas, then at least new forms of expression for accepted ideas and we are doing that. We are in a stage of preparation, of reexamination and evaluation of what has been done up to now, and I hope that when we begin we will begin equipped.

[Question] Sir, another problem, that of the suspension of the F-16's: Do you know what is holding up the decision in the United States on this issue?

[Answer] I do not know what is holding up the decision. I think that, even with every conceivable reason for delaying such a decision, this is something unprecedented. After all, this is a breach of an agreement and the United States is generally not in the habit of breaking agreements. We very much hope that this matter will come to an end very soon.

[Question] That is, when you say very soon do you perhaps mean an early delivery date for the planes?

[Answer] I cannot say anything about any date because I have no information about this, but I really hope that this will come to an end because this is something that is insufferable.

[Question] Sir, on another issue that has not been out of the headlines over the last few days and which is connected to the PLO: President as-Sadat described the agreement achieved in the north, the cease-fire, as a historic turning point. He said that this was the first time that Israel directly obtained an agreement with the PLO. He also suggested to the United States that it change its position on the PLO. How do you regard this process? Could it also have an influence on the autonomy talks?

[Answer] I hope not, because of President as-Sadat wants to introduce such an element into the expected talks between us and Egypt that could only cause damage. We do not, as is well-known, accept the thesis that this cease-fire agreement is any form of agreement between us and those terrorist organizations. We do not think that the United States accepts that thesis either; and we hear to our joy that the authorized representatives of the United States are rejecting any change in their attitude toward that issue and those problems. This, of course, is encouraging and if there is any hope at all that the negotiations over the Camp David agreements will lead to an agreement in the nearest possible future, then it is on condition that any contact, any settlement with those organizations whose very purpose for existence is the destruction of Israel, is absolutely out of the question.

[Question] Sir, does Israel regard the rearmament of the terrorists in Lebanon--we have heard, inter alia, about Saudi Arabian weapons streaming into there in small quantities, it is true--as a violation of the agreement to stop the hostile actions?

[Answer] We regard any rearmament of the terrorist organizations as something that increases the risk of hostile actions in the area and, therefore, a factor that could lead to the downfall of the cessation of the hostile actions.

[Question] But you are not describing this as a violation. We have heard the U.S. definition, claiming that this is not a violation. Was there no such agreement with the United States?

[Answer] At any rate, it is not included in a full, official text of the cessation of hostile actions, but it is a factor that could end the cease-fire.

[Becker] Mr Minister, thank you very much.

MA'ARIV PUBLISHES SHARON-AGUDAT YISRA'EL LETTER

TA061351 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 6 Aug 81 p 2

[Letter from Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon to the Agudat Yisra'el Knesset faction]

[Text] 1. "The number of people included in the term 'to learn and to teach' will be determined by the defense minister and Talmudey Torah [religious schools] teachers, taking into account the number of students and classes in those religious institutions. (At present this number stands at approximately 50 people).

2. "Consideration will be shown in granting exit permits to a certain number of religious scholars to allow them to serve as rabbis, heads of religious colleges and yeshivot in accordance with the demands of important diaspora congregations, and also with a view to encouraging immigration.

3. "In the case of married people where one of the spouses immigrated from abroad, they will be allowed to visit the parents of the immigrant for the holidays and family events.

4. "Students in the high-school yeshivot and vocational yeshivot, including religious high schools, will be permitted to be accepted in yeshivot, and so will penitents.

5. "A person returning to orthodoxy and studying in a yeshiva after his military service will be fairly considered in calling him up for reserve duty along the same lines that apply to university students.

6. "The arrangement for military service will be expanded to also include officers who go to study in yeshivot, similar to the one applying to officers who go to study in universities.

7. "Any female penitent will be discharged from military service, even if she is already in the service, in accordance with the arrangements and a procedure that will be stipulated.

8. "Any female whose army service had been postponed until after she has completed her academic studies who has returned to religion will be relieved from military service in accordance with an arrangement and procedures that will be stipulated.

9. "Special consideration will be granted to requests [for discharge] by married women, both in the regular service and in the reserves.

10. "Exemption from military service will be given to anyone whose profession is the Torah and is above the age of 40, as long as he continues either to study or to teach in a yeshiva.

11. "Those whose profession is the Torah and are above 30 years of age will be permitted to give Torah classes and receive, in return, stipends provided those do not amount to more than 2,000 shekels a month.

12. "The process of extending the postponement of service for those people whose profession is the Torah will be examined with the aim of simplifying it.

13. "Lecturers who are penitents will be allowed to give lectures in IDF camps by approval of the defense minister, as is the practice in such cases, and provided the man served in the IDF before."

LABOR PARTY, TELEM PROBING POSSIBLE MERGER

TA061230 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 6 Aug 81 p 1

[Shlomo Naqdimon report]

[Text] Unofficial contacts have recently been held between Labor party figures and Telem on the possibility of cooperation through establishing a faction within the "Labor" Party or in another parliamentary framework. Sources in both parties confirmed last night that such contacts have indeed taken place. They defined those contacts are "merely preliminary" and as "testing moves."

NEW SETTLEMENT ESTABLISHED IN NORTHERN GOLAN

TA070628 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Text] Har Odem, a cooperative moshav of the Ha'oved Hatzioni Movement [the Liberal Party settlement movement] was established in the northern Golan. Our correspondent Me'ir Einstein says the moshav, which is situated 1,000 meters above sea level, is the highest Hebrew settlement. Several dozen families and bachelors are living in the moshav. They make their living from plum and apple orchards, poultry and an industry producing irrigation equipment. Har Odem is the 29th settlement on the Golan Heights.

BEGIN CLAIMS ISRAEL TOLD AS-SADAT OF PLO PLOT

TA070738 Jerusalem POST in English 7 Aug 81 pp 1, 17

[David Landau and Judy Seigel report]

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Menahem Begin yesterday said that he would advise President Anwar as-Sadat to drop the idea of including the Palestine Liberation Organization in the autonomy talks. He also confirmed that Israel had once alerted Egypt to a PLO plot to assassinate the Egyptian chief of state.

In the first official Israeli confirmation of periodic press reports to this effect Begin, referring to his scheduled meetings with As-Sadat later this month, said: "If we meet, I'll tell him in Alexandria that I completely disagree...with bringing in that murderous organization which, by-the-by, from time to time tries to assassinate As-Sadat, Once we learned from a very serious source (of a PLO plot to kill the Egyptian leader) and we didn't leave it a secret as far as the proper authorities were concerned."

Speaking to newsmen after presenting his new Cabinet to President Yitzhaq Navon, Begin hinted that if As-Sadat persisted with the idea of PLO participation, the long-suspended autonomy talks would not be resumed. Israel was as determined as ever not to negotiate with the PLO, he said.

Begin noted that President as-Sadat (now in Washington) had suggested that the United States recognize the PLO and start a dialogue with the organization. "I understand that President Reagan did not answer in the positive and that the secretary of state answered in the negative."

The U.S. committment to Israel was "absolutely clear: never to recognize the PLO unless and until the PLO recognizes Israel and accepts Resolutions 242 and 338."

Begin cited the PLO "foreign minister" Faruq Qaddumi, who recently declared in an interview that the PLO would never recognize Israel under any circumstances. "To us, it's no news: To others it should be a reminder," he said.

Begin said he hoped the autonomy talks would resume after the Jewish high holidays with "only the United States, Egypt and Israel" taking part--though "I don't deny the possibility, objectively, of including our Arab neighbours who are called Palestinians. But not, under any circumstances whatsover, the so-called PLO."

Begin added that he believed the suspended delivery of American F-16 jets would resume before he visited the United States in early September. He rejected suggestions that he delay his scheduled visit to Washington because of tension in relations between Israel and the Reagan administration.

Earlier, a beaming Begin, presenting his new Cabinet to President Navon, asserted that he would consider consulting the opposition before major decisions if the Alignment "were to treat the government with respect and let it rule as a government."

The premier said that he could have easily formed a minority government in the style of Holland or Scandinavian countries that would enjoy passive support from parties outside the coalition. But he insisted on waiting to complete a government with a majority behind it so that he would not feel uncomfortable going to the United States for talks with President Reagan.

RESULTS OF POLL ON REMOVAL OF SYRIAN MISSILES

TA061241 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 6 Aug 81 p 3

[Pori Institute poll]

[Text] The majority of the public believes that diplomatic measures should be taken to remove the Syrian missiles from Lebanon. In contrast, about one-third of the public supports initiated preventive measures. This emerges from a national public opinion poll conducted by the Pori Institute at the request of HA'ARETZ.

To the question: "How should Israel react to the presence of the Syrian missiles in Lebanon?" Some 45.1 expressed the opinion that essentially diplomatic moves should be taken, but said a limited military action should also be taken "if the missiles are used against Israel." In contrast, some 31.4 percent supported a preventive operation to be taken forthwith to destroy the missiles.

A minority of 12.3 percent thought that "only" diplomatic measures should be taken to remove the missiles, and only 1 percent thought that the presence of the missiles in Lebanon should be accepted and no diplomatic or military measure should be taken to remove them. The remaining 10.2 percent had no opinion one way or the other.

There is greater support for diplomatic steps toward this goal among the more advanced social strats, compared with the less advanced strats, who clearly favor a preventive military move.

The poll encompassed a representative cross section of 1,200 men and women interviewed individually throughout the country.

SAUDIS SAID TO BE TRANSFERRING U.S. ARMS TO IRAQ

TA061348 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 6 Aug 81 p 1

[Military correspondent Ya'aqov Erez report]

[Text] Saudi Arabia has been transferring U.S. arms it received within the framework of arms deals with the United States to the Iraqis and to the terrorists in Lebanon. Authoriative reports have confirmed that Saudi Arabia has renewed the supply of U.S. arms to Iraq.

Some 200 U.S. fieldguns have already been transferred to Baghdad. Several months ago a report was published about the transfer of such guns from Saudi Arabia to Iraq. Recently, an additional delivery has also been made.

During the negotiations for a cease-fire in Lebanon, in which the Saudis played an active role, a delivery of light arms and ammunition was airlifted from Saudi Arabia to the terrorists. This delivery included U.S.-made arms. A demand has been made in Saudi Arabia that the terrorists be equipped with ultramodern weapons and particularly with antiaircraft missiles.

BEGIN REMARKS ON PLANS FOR FUTURE ACTIVITIES

TA061838 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Text] Prime Minister Begin was due this afternoon in Nahariyya for a short vacation with his wife. Begin promised he would go on holiday to the Mediterranean town while it was being shelled last month. Earlier today, the prime minister presented his new Cabinet to President Navon in Jerusalem. After the ceremony, Begin criticized President as-Sadat's call for U.S. recognition of the PLO. He also told reporter Alan Ben-'Ami about his future plans.

[Begin Begin recording] Yesterday the government got a vote of confidence in Parliament and now we start our work with a term of over 4 years. We do hope to complete it. Of course, we shall face the difficulties, there will be difficulties--political, economic, also parliamentary, but, with our experience in parliament and in government we have a good chance to overcome them. I probably will meet during the month of August President as-Sadat in Alexandria. It's not yet sure. The date is not yet fixed, but I suppose that that meeting will take place. On 8 September I am scheduled to arrive to Washington at the invitation of President Reagan. I will spend in the United States around 8 days. I hope that the president will give me permission to go, together with my wife, to Plains and visit President Carter and Mrs Rosalynn, with whom we are personal friends and then, of course, I will meet the Jewish community.

So we will have a packed calendar, timetable of work. I do hope that either in September or in October, at the latest, after our high holidays, the negotiations for the full autonomy for the Arab inhabitants of Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza District will start again. We would have wished that they would have never been broken up, but that is now a face which belongs to the past and we have to think about the future. So I hope that in the early fall those negotiations will start, namely, with the participation of Egypt, the United States and Israel, and let us hope that, as a result of those renewed negotiations, an agreement will be reached and we shall make further progress in the peace process in the Middle East. [end recording]

ALGERIA

LIBYA'S JALLUD VISITS, MAKES STATEMENT 6 AUG

6 Aug Arrival

LD061328 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Text] Staff Maj 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud arrived in Algiers this morning on a visit to Algeria: He was met at the airport by brother Mohamed Cherif essa 'diyyah, member of the Political Bureau and official in charge of the Permanent Secretariat of the FLN Party Central Committee, by members of the Libyan Arab Brotherhood Bureau in Algeiers and by the Algerian ambassador to the Jamahiriyah.

Statement to Press

LD062246 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 2015 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Text] Staff Maj 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud today ended his brief visit to Algeria, where he delivered an important message from the commander of the revolution to brother Chedli Bendjedid, the Algerian persident and party secretary general. Major Jallud held discussions lasting about 2 and 1/2 hours with President Bendjedid dealing with the current Arab situation.

In a statement to the press prior to his departure from Algiers this afternoon, Major Jallud stressed the importance of the talks he had in Algeria, describing them as being of great importance. He pointed out that the discussions covered a number of issues of interest to both revolutions and to the Arab revolution in general and covered the new developments in the Arab arena.

There was no need during these discussions, he said, to try to develop any convictions since such convictions were already there. They stem from the revolutionary principles and objectives and concepts of the Jamahiriyah and Algeria. The two sides, he added, are determined to seek scientific ways and means to face up to the reactionary and Zionist plots and the aggressive alliance among the Egyptian regime, the Zionist enemy and American imperialism and to check, with a revolutionary will, the new march of the American bases on the Arab homeland. In this regard, Staff Major Jallud stressed the importance of the role of the struggle of the National Front of Steadfastness and confrontation, affirming the need for such a role since the front is the living force epitomizing the ambitions, hopes and aspirations of the Arab masses from the gulf to the ocean.

Because of this role, he said, it has become essential for the National Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation to move from being a mere political gathering of progressive forces to an actual alignment of Arab forces in order to enable them to face up to the imperialist designs which threaten our religion and sanctities and which plot against the principal Arab cause: the Palestinian cause.

In his press statement, Staff Maj 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud said that during his meeting with brother Chdeli Bendjedid, discussions also covered matters of interest to both revolutions--the Great 1 September Revolution and the 1 November Revolution--on the basis that their fate is identical, their enemy is identical and their role of struggle is identical within the framework of the revolutionary movement of the Arab, African and international levels.

Jallud, who was addressing the press at Houari Boumedienne Airport, spoke of the role played by the Great 1 September Revolution in the face of the imperialist-Zionist offensive against the Arab nation, affirming that this role stems from the revolution's commitments which it bears without any hesitation with a view to bolstering the movement of the Arab revolution struggle, strengthening its course and pushing the revolution strug le, strengthening its course and pushing the revolutionary forces in the Arab homeland and Africa toward the realization of their objectives and the triumph of the causes of freedom.

He also affirmed that the Great 1 September Revolution is the true and sole support of the Palestine revolution and the Lebanese National Movement, sparing no effort to provide them with help and aid. It has also generously offered its sons who volunteered, fought and were martyred side by side with the members of the Palestine revolution and the national Lebanese movement in southern Lebanon.

For the first time since 1948, he said, the Israelis have asked for a cease-fire because of this huge support given to the Palestine revolution and the national movement. For the first time too, he added, the Zionist enemy feels threatened internally--a matter which frightened the terrorist Begin and placed him in a critical position, for he based his electioneering campaign on claiming that the Zionist settlements in northern Palestine would be out of reach and safe from the attacks of the Palestine resistance.

Major Jallud said that we in the Jamahiriyah are shouldering a prominent role through the call made by the brother commander to the Arab nation, and particularly its living revolutionary forces, to move from the position of self-defense to a position of strategic counterattack, particularly after the ruling regimes in Egypt, Sudan and Somalia laid their peoples' lands open before the American bases. He said that in our revolutionary action within the framework of checking the ferocious imperialist offensive, we constantly feel as Arabs and Muslims that we have actually begun to implement our slogans. We also feel that a pan-Arab and mass revival movement has actually begun, since we are playing a leading role in instigating the Arab masses and their revolutionary forces to face up to treason and capitulation and to abort the reactionary designs and to check American imperialism and its terrorist plots.

We are also playing a major role in ensuring that the oil of the Arabs should be for the Arabs, contrary to what we regrettably see now: some Arab oil countries are using their oil to serve the objectives of our enemies, who use their destructive weapons to strike at southern Lebanon.

Major Jallud stressed that we in the Jamahiriyah shall continue to raise the slogan that the oil of the Arabs should be for the Arabs. He affirmed that the revolution in Algeria and the Jamahiriyah can adhere to the national concept and can play a leading role in changing the balance of power in favor of the Arab revolution. They can also play a prominent role in restoring confidence to the Arab masses and lifting them to the level of the imperialist-Zionist-reactionary offensive which is directed against the very Arab being.

In conclusion, brother Staff Maj 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud expressed his optimism and confidence in the future, stressing that history has always been on the side of the forces of good and revolution. He also expressed his confidence in the expansion of the popular revolution against the agent regimes which are in alliance with the Zionist enemy.

Staff Major Jallud left Houari Boumedienne Airport this afternoon. He was seen off by brother Cherif Messa'diyyah, Political Bureau and official in charge of the Permanent Secretariat of the Central Committee, the Algerian ambassador to the Jamahiriyah and the secretary of the Libyan Arab Fraternity Bureau in Algeria.

LIBYA

OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON CIA ANTI-AL-QADHDHAFI PLOT

AB061422 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 1400 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] Mr (Hudayri Faqih), the head of the Libyan Arab Fraternity in Nouakchott has strongly condemned the false campaign of aggression the United States launched against his country. The diplomat, who organized an interview with the national press yesterday, accused Washington of preparing a plan of direct aggression against Libya, in connivance with the regime of As-Sadat and the Zionists.

The military facilities which As-Sadat granted to the American Rapid Development Force unit based in Egypt, the current American naval maneuvers in Libyan territorial waters and other preparations going on fall well within the framework of this imperialist conspirarcy against our country, he explained. He also stated that as published on 3 July by NEWSWEEK magazine, the CIA has a plan aimed at physically eliminating the leader of the revolution, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. He added that the American press has also undertaken a virulent lying campaign aimed at discrediting the emancipatory and anticolonial role of Libya in Africa and in the Middle East [words indistinct].

Mr (Hudayri Faqih) stated that his country vigorously protests these sordid maneuvers and is looking for the support and understanding of all peace and justice-loving countries to foil this Zionist plan.

This interview also afforded the Libyan diplomat the opportunity to repeat the protest made against these (?contradictions) last June by the Libyan leader, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, who called on the Arab countries to unite to face the Zionist aggression. On this occasion Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi had delcared his readiness to forget all misunderstandings with the other Arab countries and to work to unite the efforts as well as the economic and human potentialities of the Arabs for this purpose. He added that this was why he had reestablished relations with (?Egypt), Saudi Arabia and Morocco.

Mr (Faqih) concluded his discussion by talking about the relations of cooperation between Libya and Mauritania. The head of the Bureau of the Libyan Arab Fraternity in Nouakchott stated that these relations are excellent and that they will be (?further strengthened). We will work relentlessly to increase the pace of our relations, we will diversify and amplify our bilateral cooperation which concerns all fields including the economic, cultural and social fields, he added.

SUDAN

FOREIGN MINISTER MUBARAK INTERVIEWED ON CHAD

JN051612 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1430 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Excerpts] Khartoum, 5 Aug (SUNA)--Foreign Minister Muhmmad Mirghani Mubarak reiterated that the Libyan intervention is Chad was not aimed, as the Libyans claim, at restoring stability to Chad but at invading that country. He has also reaffirmed Sudan's condemnation of the blatant Libyan intervention in Chad, stressing that Sudan has an inalienable stand on the Libyan military invasion of Chad.

Speaking in interview with the Belgian magazine (SPECIAL LAVANTELLE) published this week, Foreign Minister Mubarak touched on the various dimensions of the Chadian problem and the Libyan military invasion of Chad. He said that the sole means for restoring stability to Chad is to work under the umbrella of the OAU in accordance with the Lagos agreements on Chadian national unity, which will enable the Chadians to establish the sound principles of peace and stability in their country.

The foreign minister stressed that Sudan does not support any of the conflicting parties in Chad lest we repeat the Libyans' mistake. He added in this regard that we firmly support Chadian national unity around which all the concerned parties should rally. As for the Sudanese people's reaction to the ongoing struggle in Chad and to the Libyan military invasion of that country, Mubarak said that the Sudanese people strongly oppose this because they are suffering from the consequences by receiving scores of thousands of Chadian refugees. These refugees, the minister added, are sharing the Sudanese people's daily bread.

Asked about the requested European role, on the level of NATO and the EEC, to restore stability to the region, Foreign Minister Mubarak said that Europe is capable of practicing political pressure similar to that practiced during the invasion of [words indistinct].

Mubarak wondered why Europe is silent on the invasion of Chad although this invasion constitutes a threat to neighboring countries. Mubarak asked the European countries to condemn al-Qadhdhafi's practices and violations of international law and of good-neighborly relations in the African region. Foreign Minister Mubarak asserted that the Libyan presence in Chad constitutes a threat to Sudan as well as to all the neghboring countries. He explained in this regard that the Libyans are building military airports 20-30 km from the Sudanese border. He added that the Libyans had shelled some of the border areas in Sudan, whole inhabitants had earlier evacuated them on the grounds that they are dangerous areas.

NUMAYRI CABLES ADDRESS GAMBIAN COUP ATTEMPT

Cable to Gambia's Jawara

JN061549 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1452 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Text] Khartoum, 6 Aug (SUNA)--President Numayri has sent Gambian President Dawda Jawara the following cable:

While you are leading the faithful sons of your people and your Senegalese brothers to extinguish the sedition and silence the voice of agentry and imported ideologies in order to restore the deomcratic regime to your country, it pleases me to greet you in the name of our people, who faced something similar to what happened in your country. Our people were steadfast and patient. They sacrificed martyrs and were able to restore legitimate authority. They defeated the agents and their Soviet weapons, which came from Libya.

Your daring stand in defending your country will be recorded by history in bright letters which will light the road for the brothers in our continent and teach the adventurers lessons which they will never forget. Rest assured, my brother president, that we are with you. We will support you until you purge your country of all agents and put an end to all the attempts at oppression, which were meant to be imposed on your people. The taking of hostages, particularly children, stresses the degeneration of those who committed such an action and of those who speak in their name and stand behind them. May God grant you success and direct your steps on the path of righteouness.

Cable to Senegal President

JN061540 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1450 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Text] Khartoum 6 Aug (SUNA)--President Numayri has sent Senegalese President Abdou Diouf the following cable:

Dear brother: I have continued to follow with pride and step by step your courageous measures which you carried out in accordance with the cooperation agreement with your neighbor Gambia. Expressing my complete support for what you did and are doing to crush the alien insurgence against our African people, I feel that Africa embarked on a new stage when it was able to direct fatal blows to anyone who thinks or dreams of a foothold in our continent.

The crushing of the insurgence not only terrified those who were behind it and fended off the communist threat against Senegal. It will also be an invincible dam against infiltration into other African states. I ask you, brother president, to convey my sincere congratulations to your heroic army, whose sons were martyred defending Africa. I pray you to convey our greatness appreciation to the families of the martrys and to those who are patient.

DJIBOUTI

ITALY'S COLOMBO HOLDS TALKS WITH HASSAN GOULED

AU061820 Rome ANSA in English 1520 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Excerpt] Djibouti, 6 Aug (ANSA)--Djibouti's President Hassan Gouled today asked Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo to lengthen his stopover here on the way home from his trip to Somalia, to report on the outcome of his three days of talks with Somali leaders. Gouled recently undertook a mediation effort between Ethiopia and Somalia to try and settle the crisis in the Horn of Africa.

His attempt was torpedoed, however, by the recent Nairobi summit of African heads of state which reiterated the inviolability of continental borders.

The summit stand virtually sided with Ethiopia in its dispute with Somalia over the semiarid Ogaden territory.

Gouled has appealed for help to all European heads of state for his own mediation attempt and for any other peace bids in the Horn of Africa.

Italy's President Sandro Pertini has assured him of Italy's constructive support.

After his meeting with Gouled today, Colombo said he found the president very concerned over the continuing crisis in the Horn which involves Djibouti, although indirectly, given the fact that around 90,000 refugees have come here fleeing the Ogaden conflict. Djibouti, although strategically important, is considered one of Africa's most impoverished states.

The conflict in the Horn has blocked the only active sector (primarily services) of the economy of this former French colony.

Gouled told Colombo that he was convinced that the only viable path to peace was through a dialogue between the two disputing sides. The plan that the Djibouti leader has put together envisions various stages, beginning with a cease-fire and followed by acceptance of a state of truce along the over 2,000 km border so that talks could be begun aimed at stipulating definitive accords.

According to Gouled, only in this way can the stumbling blocks posed by Ethiopia (territorial integrity) and Somalia (self-determination for the nomadic population in Ogaden) be circumvented, Colombo said.

Djibouti is waiting with confidence for help from the Western nations, and particularly from Italy which has had deep historic ties with the region.

Gouled called Colombo's visits to Addis Ababa last April and to Mogadishu in recent days as "timely, positive and useful".

Colombo's stopover here was also used to discuss prospects for cooperation between Italy and Djibouti in various fields, but especially in technical training courses.

KENYA

PRESIDENT SALUTES GAMBIAN, SENEGALESE LEADERS

EA062032 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Excerpt] President Moi, who is chairman of the OAU, today sent a congratulatory message to President Dawda Jawara of Gambia on having restored democracy and the legitimacy of his government following the recent coup attempt. President Moi sent another message to President Abdou Diouf of Senegal congratulating him for having helped the people of Gambia crush the coup and restore order. President Moi noted that the invaluable assistance President Jawara obtained from President Diouf was an act of a faithful and dependable friend.

In his message to President Jawara, President Moi said that the senseless act of rebellion and regrettable consequences of the loss of life in the course of the abortive attempt should stand condemned as an evil that should be discouraged at all costs. He wished the president and the people of Gambia quick recovery from the aftermath of the tragic incident.

The message to President Diouf said it was indeed statesmanly for him to have answered the call from Sir Dawda Jawara. He said he was sure that his action will not be forgotten by the peace-loving people of Gambia. President [Moi] added that he, as the chairman of the OAU, thanks President Diouf for restoring stability to Gambia.

SEYCHELLES

MINISTER RESIGNS, RETAINS PARTY LEADERSHIP

AB011442 Paris AFP in English 1423 GMT 1 Aug 81

[Text] Victoria, 1 Aug (AFP)--The Seychelles Minister for Administration and Political Organisation, Guy Sinon, resigned today, but kept his post as secretary-general of the ruling Seychelles Peoples Progressive Front. Mr Sinon, 48, is the second most important figure in the Indian Ocean Archipelago, after President Albert Rene. He has held the secretary-general's post since 1965. He said he was resigning his government portfolio because party work was increasing in volume and warranted his full-time attention. The minister is said also to be suffering from undisclosed illnesses. Until June, he was undergoing treatment in a London hospital.

SOMALIA

ITALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER CONCLUDES VISIT 6 AUG

Communique Issued

EA061641 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Text] In a joint communique released today, the Somali Democratic Republic [SDR] and the Italian Republic pledged to strengthen cooperation on the basis of the friendship agreement they signed in 1960. The communique issued following the 3-6 August official visit of the Italian foreign minister, Emilio Colombo, stressed bilateral cooperation. particularly in the economic, technical and cultural fields, with both sides expressing satisfaction at the level of this longstanding cooperation.

The two governments signed a cooperation agreement and economic and technical programs. A joint committee to check the implementation of these programs will be set up. They will lay great emphasis on a food production project aimed at boosting food reserves depleted by the prolonged droughts and influx of refugees into the SDR.

In their communique, the SDR and Italian Governments also stressed cultural relations and cooperation in the field of higher education.

The SDR and Italian Governments reviewed the general situation in the African Continent, with particular reference to the Horn of Africa. They approved of the SDR's peaceful initiative toward solving the crisis in the Horn of Africa on the basis of a peaceful solution in conformity with the principles of the UN human rights charter. The two governments vehemently condemned all forms of colonialism and apartheid existing in the African Continent .

The two governments fully supported the efforts of the United Nations to bring about a peaceful solution to the Namibia issue, a solution based on self-determination for the people of Namibia. The two sides stressed their strong disapproval of the inhuman and ugly policies being pursued by the Boer regime in South Africa.

The SDR and Italian Governments expressed concern about the difficult situation in the Middle East and the unleashing of genocide, suffering and injustice on civilian populations in the Middle East, particularly in Lebanon. They stressed that a solution could only be achieved by accepting the right of all nations and peoples in the region to exist and the right of the Palestinian people to have their own homeland.

The two sides stressed the right of the Cambodian and Afghan peoples to self-determination without outside interference.

On the international plane, the two sides held identical views on the international friction and problems caused by economic and political misunderstandings. They called for closer cooperation between the industrialized and developing nations based on the North-South dialogue.

The communique also states that the talks were held in a friendly atmosphere and will serve to strengthen the longstanding cooperation and relations between the two peoples and governments.

During its stay in the SDR, the Italian delegation held talks with the SDR president, Challe Mohamed Siad Barre, and other senior officials.

Economic Aid Details

EA061754 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Text] The Italian foreign minister, Mr Emilio Colombo, who left the Somali Democratic Republic [SDR] this morning, said that his visit to the SDR had been interesting and had greatly pleased him. He told reporters at the airport before leaving that his visit to the SDR had enabled him to familiarize himself with the facts of the situation prevailing in the Horn of Africa in the light of the longstanding relations between Somalia and the Italian Government.

The minister added that the bilateral political talks had been largely satisfactory to both sides. Mr Colombo said the SDR and the Italian Government had signed a 3-year economic agreement under which the Italian Government would give Somalia 230 billion liras--which is equivalent to 200 million U.S. dollars--to finance economic programs, agriculture, agricultural irrigation, energy development and other projects. The Italian foreign minister said that under existing financial agreements the Italian Government would give the SDR cash aid for its refugees and to support the decline in the SDR's economy brought about by international currency fluctuations.

Referring to the refugees in the SDR, the Italian foreign minister said they were facing big problems, particularly the women and children. He added that it was essential to immediately send them food and medicines. He said it was important to go into the refugee problem in depth so that appropriate steps could be taken.

Mr Emilio Colombo said that while in the SDR he had come to realize Somalia's desire for peace and its readiness to participate in talks on solving the Horn of Africa issue. He added, however, that it was important for both sides to create an atmosphere conducive to holding such talks.

In conclusion, Mr Emilio Colombo thanked President Siad Barre and the SDR foreign minister, Challe Abdurahman Jama Barre, for the way he and his delegation were received in the SDR.

Challe Abdurahman Jama Barre, who was interviewed at Mogadishu airport, expressed gratitude to the Italian foreign minister and his delegation for participating in the bilateral talks held in Mogadishu. The minister thanked the Italian Government for giving the SDR economic aid, a move which demonstrated the Italian Government's determination to strengthen cooperation and relations between the two countries. Mr Colombo and his delegation were seen off at the airport by the SDR foreign minister, Challe Abdurahman Jama Barre, and other senior SDR officials.

INFORMATION MINISTER ADVOCATES OGADEN REFERENDUM

EA061805 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1400 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Text] The minister of information and national guidance, Challe Mohamed Adan Sheikh, last night declared that the Somali Democratic Republic [SDR] would welcome any decisions made by the people living under the Abyssinian colonial yoke in the Horn of Africa, but that what is needed most is a courageous decision by the Abyssinian regime to hold such a referendum to enable the people to determine their own destiny.

Challe Mohamed Adan Sheikh, told Italian radio, TV and press reporters that such a referendum would help the people, who are now living under harsh and difficult conditions. The minister added that the people living in the area colonized by Abyssinia are responsible for their own destiny, and that the SDR could only help in achieving a lasting peace based on justice.

Challe Mohamed Adan Sheikh added that Somalia is very worried about the crisis in the Horn of Africa which, if it continues along its present course, might get out of hand and, in particular, out of the control of the people it directly concerns. It could become an issue controlled and manipulated by those who do not have the interest of the people in the region at heart, and this in turn could threaten the region's peace and stability. The minister added that the Abyssinian regime is still daydreaming because of its reliance on foreign troops and forces and is opposing all attempts to find a lasting peace in the region.

Challe Mohamed Adan Sheikh declared that the SDR has done its best to bring about a lasting peace in the region. He said it is imperative to ask the Abyssinian regime what it is prepared to propose to the people under its colonial yoke, which is at the root of the crisis in the Horn of Africa.

The minister said that what the SDR is calling for is the granting of self-determination to the people in the region. The minister concluded by saying that history will judge the Abyssinian regime and that victory will be won by those struggling for their rights.

GAMBIA

ALL HOSTAGES REPORTED RELEASED; REBELS FLEE TROOPS

AB061705 Paris AFP in French 1642 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Text] Banjul, 6 Aug (AFP)--All the hostages being held by the Gambian coup makers were released, Commander Boubacar Wane, one of the leaders of the Senegalese forces in The Gambia has told AFP. All the hostages are safe and sound, Commander Wane indicated.

The exact number of hostages is still not known. According to the list made up last Sunday by the Supreme Council of the Reovlution, the Senegalese and Gambian hostages held by the coup makers should number 24, including 14 children and 2 women, after the release on Wednesday of Lady Jillel Jawara, wife of the president of Gambia and her 4 children. However, information obtained Thursday in Banjul shows that there were more because several Gambians had been added recently to the number.

Rebels' Flight

AB061819 Paris AFP in English 1801 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Excerpt] Banjul, 6 Aug (AFP)--Rebels who had been holding hostages in Gambia after forces from Senegal crushed a coup d'etat in the neighbor state are believed to have fled the troops advance, a Senegalese military source said today. The rebels, who launched the coup a week ago from a military camp at Bakau on the Banjul outskirts where they were holding their prisoners, apparently left behind the hostages who were all found safe and sound today.

There was no indication of where the rebels have [words indistinct] believed some of them must have got away from the Field Force camp at Bakau last night under cover of darkness.

One possibility was that they had been able to merge with the population as other supporters of the uprising have been able to do. It was rumoured earlier today that rebel leader Kukoi Samba Sanyang had fled.

JAWARA'S WIFE DISCUSSES DETENTION, RELEASE

AB061714 Paris AFP in French 1334 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Text] Banjul, 6 Aug (AFP)--Lady Jillel Jawara, the first wife of the Gambian president, Sir Dawda Jawara, who was liberated together with her four children Wednesday after being held hostage by the authors of the attempted coup in the Gambia, told the press the circumstances surrounding her arrest and liberation.

Lady Jillel was at the State House, the official residence of the head of state, when two soldiers of the Field Force and three civilians, supporters of the Supreme Revolutionary Council entered the palace at 1500, Friday, 31 July, the day after the coup d'etat.

The five men requested Lady Jillel to follow them under the pretext that she had a telephone call from her husband at the international telecommunications office. Sir Dawda Jawara was then in London where earlier he had attended the wedding of Prince Charles and Lady Diana, accompanied by his second wife, Lady Djemmeh.

Lady Jillel, who brought her four children with her, was sent to the house of Sherif Dibba, leader of the legal opposition party, the National Convention Party, where she met for the first time Kukli Samba Sanyang, the leader of the coup makers.

At 1700, she was led to the radio and forced (a fact which she stressed during this live communication) to make an appeal to her husband to curtail the intervention of the Senegalese forces.

Lady Jillel was then detained at the Field Force barracks where the conditions of detention were worse, she indicated. She ate once a day and all the hostages were moved to new locations everyday.

On Wednesday, 1700, Lady Jillel was allowed to be ushered by two soldiers from the Field Force together with her children to the medical research center which was situated in the area controlled by the coupmakers. She said the British doctor who took care of her prolonged the treatment and managed to communicate with the British Embassy by telephone. Finally, two agents of the British Special Service penetrated the center and arrested the two Field Force soldiers, the wife of the Gambian president said.

After a week of detention, Lady Jillel was sent back downtown by a Senegalese helicopter to the State House palace which is still pockmarked by bullet holes.

COUP LEADER REPORTEDLY SENT CABLE TO AL-QADHDHAFI

AB061449 Paris AFP in French 1359 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Text] Banjul, 6 Aug (AFP)--Kukli Samba Sanyang, the chairman of the Supreme Revolutionary Council and author of the abortive coup d'etat in Gambia, sent a telegraphic message to Col Mu'Ammar al-Qadhdhafi the day the coup began, an official of the International Telecommunications Department in Banjul told the press on Wednesday. The official, who remembers that the coup leader wore a red T-shirt that day, said that he did not know the reply of the leader of the Libyan revolution.

GHANA

PARLIAMENT APPROVES GOVERNMENT'S REVISED BUDGET

AB061847 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Text] The government's revised financial policy for 1981-1982 has received parliamentary approval. This follows the adoption today of a motion to this effect by the majority leader, Mr Fitih. He said the revised policy has clearly explained actions being taken by the government to solve some of the problems and hardships facing the ordinary Ghanaian. It has also made definite adjustments in some of the original proposals.

Mr Fitih referred to the reduction in the daily fees for hospital meals from 15 cedis to 8 cedis, in the open wards, and said this is a very positive reaction to the views expressed by members. He reminded members that despite the efforts made by the government to adjust some of the proposals in the original budget statement, they will have the opportunity to make further adjustment at the consideration stages of specific financial estimates. Mr Fitih believed that the adjustment and clarifications made by the government have now removed any doubts that existed in the minds of members. He added that the way the executive accepts criticisms and accommodates the views of other people is in line with its policy of open government and participatory democracy.

Leaders of the minority parties were of the view that the revised budget proposals do not go far enough to meet the demands in their amendment motion. But in the spirit of cooperation and magnanimity they would not press for what they called their "pound of flesh." They said they are leaving the proposals to the people to judge whether the changes go far enough to meet their expectations and whether they will make it possible for Ghanaians to live comfortable lives.

ACCRA SEES MAJOR LESSONS IN GAMBIAN EPISODE

AB061752 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Kwesi Adu commentary]

[Text] The phenomenon of armed rebellions and military takeovers is not uncommon on the African political scene. Many African countries, notably those in the west, have witnessed one or more coups d'etat. Thus, one could not have viewed a rebellion in any of these states as a novelty. But political analysts were amazed at the news of the coup in the small West African Republic of The Gambia. There is every indication that the rebellion is now about over and the government of Sir Dawda Jawara is in firm control, thanks to the intervention of Senegalese troops. In the heat of the rebellion, the Senegalese Government sent almost half of its 6,000-man army across the River Gambia to help loyal forces quell it.

Sir Dawda is now making efforts to consolidate his position and the situation in general is reported to be returning to normal. But the scars of the events of last week will, for a long time, remain with the Gambians. Perhaps what is of significance to most African countries is the lesson of the Gambian episode and the fears that it may have sent down the spines of the young and fragile democracies on the continent. One may not be far from right to say that the Gambia is the least likely place for such an event to take place. With a population of just over half a million and almost surrounded by its biggest sister--Senegal--The Gambia has until last week known political stability since it became independent in 1965. In fact, many refer to The Gambia as the Switzerland of Africa, a tiny population, virtually landlocked and without a standing army. However, this relative peace and stability exploded in flames when a group of armed Marxists attempted to overthrow the government and set up a dictatorship of the proletariat.

The Gambia, like most developing countries, has been facing very difficult economic problems. Economic activity in the country suffered a severe setback for the second consecutive year in 1980-81. Just as in 1979, agricultural production declined further and slumped to the lowest level in 30 years in the just ended fiscal year. The severe decline in the country's main export crop, groundnuts, had an extremely adverse effect on the whole economy through a sharp decline in foreign exchange earnings. Presenting this year's budget to Parliament, the minister of finance and trade announced tax increases and stated that never before has the government attempted to raise additional revenue of such magnitude in any one year. This development is dictated by the need to generate adequate resources to meet the requirements of the state. Such a galaxy of economic problems, compounded by political issues, created a fertile ground for frustration and dissent to germinate. One of such issues worth considering is the fact that Gambia, since 1965, has known no leader apart from Sir Dawda. The beleaguered leader has doggedly held on to office for such a long time that the very prospect of having a new face at Government House, coupled with new ideas [words indistinct] gave some sort of support for the rebels, at least at the initial stages of the uprising.

This is a major lesson for many African leaders who think without them their countries cannot move. In the light of this, one sees the advice by the Nigerian leader, Alhaji Shehu Shagari, to his colleagues not to hold on to office even when they are at the end of the rope as timely. The example of the former president of Senegal, President Senghor, is worth emulating. Ironically, it was Senghor's successor who sent troops to restore President Jawara to power. This brings one to the question of outside intervention. The least said about the role of Libya and other socialist regimes in the rebellion the better. Although the rebels were clearly of Marxist-Leninist orientation, there is no evidence that outside communists were involved. The earlier African leaders stopped blaming every problem on outside interference and put their houses in order, the better. And for the sake of stability, the necessary conditions must be created for the continent's fragile democracies to survive.

NIGERIA

PRESS EXAMINES CHARGES, ACTION AGAINST TRIBUNE

AB061044 Lagos International Service in English 1630 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Press review]

[Excerpt] In yesterday's edition of the press review, we told you that the Nigerian police were keeping vigil on the offices of the NIGERIAN TRIBUNE newspaper. Today all Nigerian dailies confirm the report thatthey have vacated the office. The papers say normal work started yesterday after the rude interruption. But the DAILY TIMES, the SKETCH, the NATIONAL CONCORD and the TRIBUNE report that the editor and his chief are to go to court on charges of sedition. The plaintiff in the case is the Federal Government. However the dailies add that the TRIBUNE is being dragged to court for publishing an article which the plaintiff contends is capable of damaging the personality of the Nigerian president. Many individuals and organizations have reacted to the whole situation as they can.

Attempted Intimidation Charge

AB061046 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Press review]

[Excerpt] The NIGERIAN TRIBUNE expressed concern over the manner the police force carried out its operation in the premises of the African Newspapers of Nigeria, Ltd, publishers of the TRIBUNE, last Monday. It described the action as an attempt to intimidate the establishment. The TRIBUNE concludes by saying that it will not be daunted in the discharge of its duties to the public.

SHAGARI SAYS OIL GLUT TO BE SOLVED WITHIN OPEC

AB061506 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Text] President Shehu Shagari today pledged that Nigeria will continue to play a vigorous role in the activities of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, OPEC. The president gave the assurance in Lagos today at the inauguration of the board of the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation, NNPC. On the present oil glut on the world market, the president said that Nigeria will endeavor to solve the problem within the context of its membership of the OPEC.

Turning to Nigeria, he reiterated the need to build up an agricultural and industrial base and diversify the energy sector by pushing ahead with programs for the development of new and renewable energy resources. He emphasized that the management and the board of the NNPC needed to spend time in designing and establishing administrative procedures and practices for the corporation which seem to be presently lacking. He told the board to ensure the implementation of a meticulous accounting system so that the financial position of the corporation will be presented accurately and regularly. The president noted that this was vital if the NNPC was to avoid having its reputation called into question and retain the confidence of the government and the nation. The chairman of the board, Mr Horatio Agueda said that members will endeavor to justify the confidence reposed in them. He pledged that the board will at all times seek and uphold the interest of the nation as well as the welfare of the people in all its activities.

SENEGAL

SUPPORT MESSAGES RECEIVED FROM NYERERE, STEVENS

AB061748 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Excerpt] Following the events which occurred in The Gambia and the Senegalese intervention in that country at the request of the legal Gambian authority, President Abdou Diouf has received a message from His Excellency Julius Nyerere, president of the Republic of Tanzania. Here are the contents:

On behalf of the people and the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania and on my own behalf, I am sending you my congratulations for the frank action of your government for the support it gave to the elected president and Government of The Gambia. The success of this operation confirms the effectiveness of the cooperation between African states and their (?decent) principle of democracy and of [words indistinct] and constitutes an example for all members of the OAU. It shows that absolute foundations of our young democratic institutions must resist the attempts of forces of nonrepresentative elements as well as the forces of dictatorship. I send you my best regards and I wish to express my full hope that our two countries will continue to work toward stability, peace and justice on our continent. Highest regards.

From His Excellency President Siaka Stevens of Sierra Leone, the head of state received the following message: Your Excellency, to my highest [word indistinct] and my strong support for the efficient action it undertook in the events which occurred in the brotherly state of The Gambia. My highest regards.

DAKAR REPORTS ALMOST 100 HOSTAGES FREED IN GAMBIA

AB062201 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Excerpts] In The Gambia, all the hostages were released this afternoon without the use of force. This new achievement of the Senegalese Army is the positive result of the operation mounted by our soldiers on the Field Force camp in Bakau. The rebels, who are on the run, are presently being sought by the loyalist forces backed by the Senegalese Army. The liberation of the hostages was the first delicate operation which remained to be done after the cordoning off of the Fajara residential area where the diplomats and their families were rescued. From the scene of the operation in Gambia, let us hear (Ibrahim) who reports on the situation there:

[Begin recording] The Senegalese Army made a great achievement this afternoon by releasing the hostages. It was initially reported that there were only 29 hostages in the Field Force camp at Bakau, but when we entered this camp, we were surprised to see that there were almost 100 hostages. Among these 100 hostages there were [word indistinct] Senegalese. [passage indistinct] The whole Gambian territory has been surrounded and the borders with Senegal are closely watched by the gendarmerie and the police from both Gambia and Senegal, which means that the rebels are trapped inside. When we entered this camp, we were also surprised to find a number of arms and amunitions left behind by the rebels on the run. We saw in each of almost three halls hundreds of arms and amunitions--rifles and cartridges--which were left behind by the rebels. We also saw all that they had stolen, because among these rebels were prisoners who were freed by the rebel leader, and they stole anything they found on their way--cars, dresses and household and electrical appliances. We even found some of the parachute materials of our armed forces which the rebels had stolen. You know when the soldiers drop from their parachutes they do not have time to take their parachute with them, and the rebels stole these materials. We found cars in the military camp. You will be surprised to know that the hostages were packed into two rooms.

In one rather small room, there were almost (?90) persons huddled inside. They were almost completely deprived of food and water; according to evidence received from some of the released hostages, they were given food only once a day and one glass of water. Among these rebels we saw young children. [words indistinct]

We found President Dawda Jaqara in the State House all smiles. He was happy to have found his entire family. He was happy to see that there was no spilling of blood, because the Senegalese and Gambian soldiers had followed the instructions of Presidents Abdou Diouf and Dawda Jawara, as well as their immediate superiors.

PDS STATEMENT ON INTERVENTION REBUTTED BY DIOUF

PDS Statement

AB061518 Paris AFP in French 1346 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Text] Dakar, 6 Aug (AFP)--Mr Abdoulaye Wade, secretary general of the Senegalese Democratic Party (PDS-Labor Party), stated to the press on Wednesday evening after talks with the Senegalese head of state, Mr Abdou Diouf, that he reminded President Diouf that his party did not support the Senegalese intervention in The Gambia.

The PDS also deplored the hesitations and excuses of the Senegalese Government which, according to him, is now responsible for the loss of several human lives.

Mr Wade pointed out that his party may send an information mission to The Gambia but did not state the aim of such a mission. The PDS secretary general also stated that he told President Diouf that his party doubted the sincere willingness of the government to create conditions for a favorable democracy in Senegal. There is no democracy without objective possibility and real political alternation of power, Mr Wade also told the Senegalese head of state, who assured him that democracy will be achieved in Senegal and that the Senegalese people will freely choose their leaders.

President's Statement

AB062052 Paris AFP in French 1825 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Text] Dakar, 6 Aug (AFP)--The president of the Republic of Senegal has made the following statement:

Following the audience that the president accorded Mr Abdoulaye Wade, secretary general of the Senegalese Democratic Party [PDS], on 5 August 1981, the PDS, according to an AFP report, stated among other things that the party deplored the hesitations and the excuses of the Senegalese government, which the party said was responsible for the loss of several lives.

The president of the republic regrets this distortion of the facts, because during the discussions with the president of the republic, Mr Abdoulaye Wade did not raise this issue, explaining further that contrary to the PDS communique of 31 July 1981, at no time has the government hestitated, made excuses or taken hasty measures.

PDS SECRETARY GENERAL OFFERS GAMBIA MEDIATION

AB061910 Paris AFP in French 1723 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Text] Dakar, 6 Aug (AFP)--Mr Abdoulaye Wade, the secretary general of the Senegalese Democratic Party--a labor party and the only opposition party with 14 seats in the Senegalese Assembly--issued a statement Thursday offering his mediation between the loyal and intervention forces in Gambia and the Gambian insurgents. Mr Wade demands that all advances by the loyal and intervention forces be stopped for 72 hours and at the same time appeals to the insurgents to henceforth stop making declarations which could be considered as an ultimatum. The parliamentarian adds that his party is ready to establish the conditions for an effective freedom of expression for the Gambian people, the only means to a lasting peace.

PARTIES SIGN JOINT STATEMENT OPPOSING INTERVENTION

AB061638 Paris AFP in French 1433 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Text] Dakar, 6 Aug (AFP)--Eight out of the nine opposition parties in Senegal (the ninth being the Senegalese Republican Movement--a conservative party) have expressed their disapproval of the Senegalese intervention in The Gambia and have called for the immediate withdrawal of these troops from that country.

Seven of these parties issued a joint statement to this effect on Thursday, after holding a joint meeting on Wednesday. They consider the Senegalese intervention as a flagrant violation of the Gambian people's right to self-determination.

Stressing that the operation has already taken the lives of several Senegalese and Gambians and that its effects will worsen the already difficult conditions of existence for the Senegalese workers, the signatories stated that the intervention, far from insuring Senegal's security, may, on the contrary, open up a prolonged and widespread conflict between both countries. The consequences of this intervention cannot be foreseen and it will develop some interventionist tendencies within the national army.

In conclusion, they called on the workers to demand the end of this adventure and to form a united front against the ambitions of neocolonial forces which do not swallow easily the victories of the democratic and patriotic forces over them.

The signatories are the Senegalese Democratic Party which has 14 parliamentarians out of 100 in the Senegalese Assembly where it is the only opposition party represented, the People's Democratic Movement of the former president, Mamadou Dia, a socialist private manager; the Movement for the Labor Party, pro-communist; the African Independence Party, scientific socialist; the Party for Independence and Labor, Marxist-Leninist; the Revolutionary Movement for the New Democracy, populist; and the Popular Democracy Union, a break away faction of the Revolutionary Movement for the New Democracy.

The eighth party, the National Democratic Rally which, with the Senegalese Democratic Party and the ruling Socialist Party, seems to be one of the parties one can count on for the electoral plan because of its large membership, had stated its stand in the same direction on 31 July, in a separate statement.

Four of the signatories to the joint statement of Thursday had earlier expressed their dissapproval of the intervention, in separate statements issued on 30 and 31 July.

TOGO

EYADEMA URGES EFFORTS TO COMBAT ECONOMIC CRISIS

AB051358 Lome Domestic Service in French 1230 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Summary] "The world food situation is alarming. The founding chairman of the Togolese People's Rally and president of the republic, Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema, is aware of the danger and has therefore taken necessary measures." He has launched the green revolution campaign aimed at increasing food production in quantity and quality. During this campaign, which was launched throughout the national territory, the members of the party's Political Bureau and Central Committee toured a number of our country's administrative districts in order to encourage the people to increase production.

The head of state this morning opened a national seminar on the marketing of food products. Addressing the meeting, the president of the republic talked about the unfavorable world economic situation characterized by galloping inflation, and called on the Togolese for sustained effort to combat the evil effects of the world economic crisis.

ANGOLA

DOS SANTOS SENDS CABLE ON ANC MEMBER'S DEATH

LD062017 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese 0930 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Text] Luanda, 5 Aug (ANGOP)--The chairman of the MPLA-Workers' Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, Jose Eduardo dos Santos, last Tuesday sent a message of condolences to the chairman of the African National Congress (ANC), Oliver Tambo, on the assassination of Joe Gqabi, ANC representative in Salisbury (Zimbabwe).

After stating that the party, the Angolan Government and people received the news of Joe Gqabi's assassination with the greatest indignation, the message firmly condemns this vile terrorist act carried out by the fascist, bloodthirsty Pretoria regime.

The message also conveys Angola's heartfelt condolences to the ANC, the South African people and the bereaved family at this moment of mourning and sorrow.

ZAMBIA

PRESIDENT WELCOMES FAILURE OF GAMBIAN COUP

CA071016 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Text] President Kaunda said today Zambia welcomes the news of the failure of an attempted coup against the Gambian Government. Dr Kaunda said this when he sent a message to Gambian President Sir Dawda Jawara to register his happiness at the failure of the coup. He said the people of Zambia detest violence and that is why they do not condone the overthrow of legally constituted governments by violent men. Dr Kaunda said he appreciated Sir Dawda's efforts to build a truly egalitarian society for the betterment of the Gambian people and African democracy in general. In this regard Dr Kaunda wished his counterpart good health and prosperity so that he could continue to lead the people of Gambia in their efforts to build an egalitarian society.

PAPER SAYS GENERAL STRIKE THREAT 'UNPATRIOTIC'

CA011324 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0525 GMT 1 Aug 81

[From the press review]

[Excerpts] Today's comment of the Zambia DAILY MAIL reads as follows:

The labor movement in Zambia is rapidly sliding into a dangerous confrontation with the party and its government and its [word indistinct] may well depend on how it handles events within the (?near future). This is the decision that came from an emergency meeting of the General Council of the Zambia Congress of Trade Unions [ZCTU] which was held in Ndola yesterday. The council has called on President Kaunda to release the four labor leaders who were detained on Monday unless he gives convincing reasons [words indistinct]. So what does the ZCTU General Council expect to achieve by asking the president to (?give) [word indistinct] reasons? Certainly nothing. Their pledge to call a general strike if they are not satisfied with the reasons is as unpatriotic as it is dangerous. It is unpatriotic because a general strike over the detention of four people would severely harm the economy of the country and the workers would not accept its effects. It is dangerous because it would bring a direct confrontation between the labor movement and the party and its government. President Kaunda would not be expected to sit with folded arms while the country's economy was being ruined. [passage indistinct]